



H. M. KING GEORGE V., EMPEROR OF INDIA
(as Colonel-in-Chief of King George's Own Lancers).

NO 732

DATE

TERRITORIALS IN INDIA

A Souvenir of their Historic Arrival for Military Duty
in the "Land of the Rupee"

FROM

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, BOMBAY

Prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Proprietor, Mr J. F. Karaka

EDITED BY J. J. SHEPPARD

Late Assistant Editor, *Times of India Illustrated Weekly*

(1906-1914)

*'Come the three corners of the World in arms
And we shall shock them naught shall make us rue
If England to itself do rest but true—'*

SHAKESPEARE

915.4
SHE

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Dedicated

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THE TERRITORIALS IN INDIA

AS

A Souvenir

of the historic landing in Bombay of the various Contingents of the Territorial Army—the first to set foot on Indian soil—and as a tribute to the martial zeal and high standard of discipline and general military efficiency displayed by each unit of the Force during the stirring and eventful months in the course of which the Territorials did duty in relief of the British Regular Troops, forming an integral part of India's contribution to the Armies of the Empire, and engaged on active service in three Continents during the Great War

From

The Royal Opera House, Bombay.



HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. **FREDERICK NAPIER THESIGER BARON CHELMSFORD**
P.C., G.C.M.G.
 who has succeeded His Excellency the Right Hon. **Charles Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.** 1st as Viceroy and Governor General of India. Lord Chelmsford who is a former Governor of Queensland and also of New South Wales had been actually serving in India as an Officer in a Territorial Battalion prior to his being appointed to succeed Lord Hardinge in the Viceroyalty
[Photo by John A. & F. Brown]



HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONBLE CHARLES BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST,
PC GCB, GMSI, GMIE GCMG, GCVO ISO
Late Viceroy and Governor General of India (1910-1916)



PREFACE.

MUCH might be written in connection with the Territorials during their period of duty at the various cities and cantonments at which they were located subsequent to their arrival in India but for obvious reasons much must not be written.

From time to time short but pithy accounts have filtered through to the leading newspapers as to their well doing and progress and in each and every instance what has been said of them goes to prove that they possess all that adaptability and resource for which their comrades of the Regular Army have been justly famed. The Territorials it may be said seem immensely proud of the fact that they are Territorials. For the most part the officers know their men and their affairs their civilian occupations and a great deal of their family histories and apparently the N. C. O. s and men know as much of their officers.

It has been said that the novelty of their surroundings and the knowledge that keen and expert critics are watching them may be to some extent responsible for the undoubted zest and the interest the men show in their work but at the same time it is obvious that their sole desire is to fit themselves to play a part in the great struggle in which they all recognize the Empire has so much at stake and in which so many good men and true have already fallen —

*We mourn the gallant dead
Brave heroes true and tried
For King they fought and bled,
In Empire's cause they died*

*We mourn the gallant dead
Their deeds of valour tell
An Empire's tears are shed
For Sons who fighting fell*

This SOUVENIR owes its existence to the enterprise of Mr J F Karaka, the Proprietor of the Royal Opera House, Bombay—the most palatial edifice of its kind in the East—who has been prompted by the feeling that a pictorial memento of the memorable arrival in India of the various Contingents of the Territorial Army would not fail to be appreciated by all ranks serving in the Force

To this end it has been considered appropriate to the occasion to include in the volume portraits of His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Excellency the Viceroy, Their Excellencies the Governors of the Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras Presidencies, and the Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces

The section devoted to "The Voice of India" forms a special feature of the SOUVENIR inasmuch that it records a number of notable instances illustrating the deep loyalty, devotion, and almost boundless generosity which, at the outbreak of the gigantic struggle in Europe, and in the great bond of Imperial connection, was so spontaneously voiced throughout the length and breadth of India by her Ruling Chiefs, Princes, and Nobles

The chapters dealing briefly with the Indian Empire and its Fighting Races, and "The Stories of the Stations," do not pretend to disclose more than a skeleton of the real India, but take India as it is seen on the surface the reader will not have missed very much of the historical and other interest attaching to the places and localities dealt with

For the rest it will be found that the illustrations include an excellent series of reproductions of photographic views depicting the grandeur and picturesqueness of India's natural scenery, the most notable 'show places,' and the principal public buildings for which the chief cities and towns are famous

In the Picture of Time the vast peninsula of Hindustan, with its complex cinematograph of life and events, will, perhaps be more truly seen realized, and appreciated than even it is to-day

BOMBAY }
January 1st, 1916. }

J J SHEPPARD

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

In compiling the subject-matter for the various chapters of which this Volume is comprised, the Editor, in addition to the interesting passages specially acknowledged, is indebted for much valuable data derived from the 'Imperial Gazetteer,' Sir E. Roper Lethbridge's "History of India," and the tale G. A. Henty's "Queen Victoria Scenes from Her Life and Reign."

Other sources of useful information and assistance have been "Glimpses of India," "Murray's Handbook to India, Burma, and Ceylon," the "Indian Year Book," and the Lawrence Asylum (Madras), and Poona Directories.

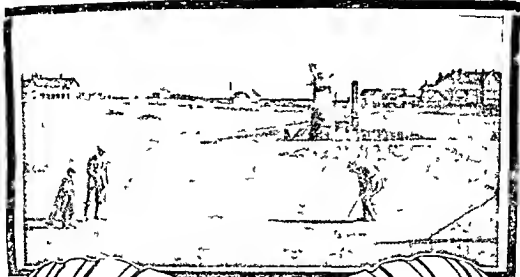
The Editor also wishes to place on record his cordial thanks for, and warm appreciation of the very valuable co-operation of Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. in the loan of a considerable number of the Works.



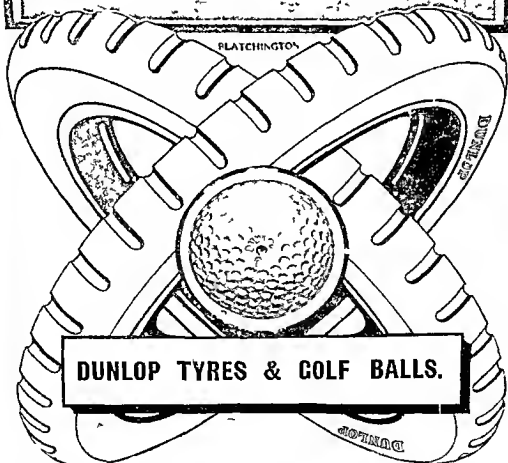
FIELD MARSHAL THE RT HON EARL KITCHENER OF KHARTOUM GCB GCMG GCSI GCIE
(Commander in Chief in India, 1902-1909)

It was during the regime of Lord Kitchener that the most momentous changes have taken place in the Indian Army since the days of the Mutiny were carried out

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THE COMING OF THE TERRITORIALS.

*From Eastshire and from Westshire
From country and from town
From Northshire and from Southshire
From coast and rolling down,
From counter, workshop office
(With your pay by much decreased)
You left the old familiar haunts
To seek the shiny East*

[11 K 1111 Times of India]

THE imposing fleets of transports conveying the first contingents of British Territorials—Artillery and Infantry—to set foot on Indian soil arrived at Bombay during November and December 1914.

The Contingents wholly composed of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men who had volunteered for active service abroad had come to India to replace temporarily some of the British Troops who soon after the outbreak of the great war in Europe had proceeded with the Expeditionary Force despatched from India. Ostensibly however the ultimate object of the visit was the completion of the war training of the Force and that in a country then in which there is no other in the world better suited for the purpose.

They came at a week's notice for an incredible period under unimagined conditions. A large proportion of them had barely begun the metamorphosis from civilian to soldier. They were for the most part the product of the Hampshire and Somerset countrysides. With these or at intervals later there arrived

the various units from the counties of Buckinghamshire, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Kent, Middlesex, Shropshire and Sussex.

The various units created a most favourable impression on arrival and a warm welcome awaited them at each of the military stations to which they had been posted. That the Territorials will worthily uphold the best traditions of the British Army whether in India or in Europe there is no doubt.

At the Royal Bombay Yacht Club about eighty of the officers of the first contingents of the Territorial Force to arrive in Bombay were entertained at dinner when over one hundred members of the Club were present. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Lord Willingdon, presided.

In proposing the health of the visitors His Excellency after narrating his own experience as an officer of the Auxiliary Forces said he had no doubt the Territorials would recruit themselves as well in India as the Indian troops had in France.

Major General Colin George Donald C B who was stationed in Bombay with the Royal Fusiliers in 1879-80 replied to the toast on behalf of the officers of the Wessex Division of the Territorial Force. He said that from what he had seen and heard during the voyage to India he had no doubt that this movement of the Territorials would be of the greatest educative value to the Force and indirectly to the Empire.

The Contingents of the Territorial Force arrived in India at a very nice time—just at the beginning of the cold weather season so that the climatic conditions obtained on their settling down to work were pleasant enough. India would of course have for the newly arrived Force the same fascination as for almost everyone else who visits this vast ancient and interesting country. Their curiosity says *The Indian* was insatiable. Every object was a discovery and every movement an adventure. As the long slow troop trains crawled across the plains the windows sprouted topics to the limit of their capacity and the stream of excited and jocular comment on every item in the landscape never ceased. Every circumstance of life seemed to provide a surprise—mosquito nets and punkies near the coast the darkness of the nights up country the queer curicatures of English food and but all the luxury of manual service. A man to black their boots another to shave them a third to sweep the barracks out and so on.

The whole of the officers and men appeared to be in splendid spirits but at the same time it was equally obvious that the one predominant desire prevalent amongst them was to get done with their war training and get away to the front.

In the course of a descriptive account of the arrival of the first fleet of seven transport ships conveying the Territorials to Bombay incidentally it may be said for the most part also similarly applicable to the later arrivals the *Times of India* said—

The voyage out has been somewhat

monotonous. The Bay of Biscay was in a merry mood and livened things up somewhat but after that there was nothing to do but to sit and stem and in the Red Sea the heat was almost unbearable for the rank and file.

There was nothing suggestive of a grand entry about the arrival except the grandeur of simplicity and that indeed was impressive.

It's a long way to Tipperary may be a catchy tune but it gets a little stale after four weeks of it and when the transport ships anchored in the harbour they quite forgot to give it though they did not forget to cheer at the sight of friends old or new who came out to greet them and no cheer was so lusty as that with which the arrival of the mail bags with the first news from Home for four weeks was received.

Here they are——of them at the threshold of India glad to have come proud to have had the opportunity to come. There is only one place where they would rather be and that is in the firing line. India has its fascinations for them as well as for everybody else and they are well content with the wisdom of the great K. who has decided that they must have foreign service before proceeding to the front.

Here we have all sorts and conditions of men—men who have left both workshop and office and men who have given up lives of leisure at their country's call—men in the prime of life and men with the freshness of youth imprinted on their faces. But all are typical of the countries from which they come and in their veins runs the blood of ancestors who did much to make England's fame and England's name—men who helped to shape English history as far back as the days of Alfred the Great men who played bowls with Drake on Plymouth Hoe and then fought and smothered the ought of Spain.

The following letter to a Home paper written by one of the rank and file of the

Territorials, is typical of the first impressions formed by the new-comers to this smiling land of sunshine and rain —

We arrived at Bombay on Lord Mayor Day the 9th of Nov. 1914 exactly a month from the time we left England,

and I can tell you we were not sorry to land. We stopped in the docks at Bombay for a day and then left for our station at —

We were two days and three nights in the train. This is a fine country the scenery magnificent and on all sides one sees what a wonderful country India is. I must tell you we had quite a pantomime at Bombay before we left, it was the funniest thing in the world to see the native police trying to drive off the native sellers of fruit and other commodities.

The native sellers are very cute and cunning and the poor police man always had a run for his money! However we managed to get plenty of fruit—bananas a dozen for an anna that is equivalent to a penny of our coinage. I wonder what Southampton banana dealers would say to that! We also got two lovely oranges at the same price and I tell you our fellows fairly revelled in the fresh juicy fruit. Of course the natives tried to do us down because we did not understand them but one cannot complain of such prices as those soon after leaving Bombay we had to cross a range of mountains and I can tell you it was some climb! I was glad when it was over. Before we started the train was made up in two parts with a powerful engine front and back. It made one dizzy to look out of the windows down the side of the mountain in some places and at times we had to pass through long tunnels cut out of the solid rock going up all the time

At one spot we passed there was a bad smash some time ago. A train was going down when the brakes gave out and, descending at tremendous speed the train crashed over the side and was smashed to atoms hundreds of feet below. We saw some of the wreckage as we passed and I was glad when this nervous little bit of railway travelling was over. There was plenty of good food for us at the various stopping stations and the only drawback was we could not get a wash or shave so you can guess what a lot of scarecrows some of us looked like when we finally reached our destination. We are quartered in very fine barracks, we have beds to sleep on and food is plentiful, good and cheap. We can get a supper fit for a king comprised of ghost (that is anything in the way of meat), subzee (vegetables), ahlloo (potatoes) and of course the usual Tommy's roote (bread). They know how to make bread here! It is clean and sweet. I have seen some of the bakehouses at Southampton but there is not one to come up to the bakehouses here—you could eat off the floor they are so clean. We do not do much for our selves. We get our boots and buttons cleaned every day for twopenny a week and as much washing done as we like to send for a shilling a month in our money. The natives call us gentlemen and brothers because we are free with our money and give the back shash. They think a world



MAJOR GENERAL C. G. DONALD C.B.

General Donald brought out to India the early Contingents of the Territorials. He was stationed in Bombay with the Royal Fusiliers in 1879-80.

of you if you give them a couple of pence that is a half penny. There are plenty of well-to-do Anglo-Indians here. We are not allowed down in the native quarter of the city. This is supposed to be the cool time of the year but it is very hot here. We wear short khaki 'nicks' something like the Scouts wear at home, and under-clothing is cheap and good. We seem to be in for a good time and I

Major General Colin George Donald C B who was stationed in Bombay with the Royal Fusiliers in 1879-80 replied to the toast on behalf of the officers of the Western Division of the Territorial Force. He said that from what he had seen and heard during the voyage to India he had no doubt that this movement of the Territorials would be of the greatest educative value to the Force and indirectly to the Empire.

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The following letter to a Home paper written by one of the rank and file of the

responsibility was none the less great, for they were virtually England's first line of defence on land against a raid. After a time several units took the places of Regular troops in garrisoning Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, and INDIA. This, of course, is a duty of paramount importance, but

except in Egypt it is likely to be uneventful. The men who have been sent to garrison the outposts of Empire would undoubtedly have chosen, if the choice had been theirs, to take their chances on the European battlefields with the Allies. Now the country knows that there are whole divisions at the front in Flanders, and the routine work at the home war stations is in other and equally capable hands."

With the publication of Sir John French's Neuve Chapelle despatch the Territorials came into their own as a fighting force. The more he saw of them, Sir John French said, whether in the trenches or engaged in more active operations, the more he was impressed with their value. Several Territorial battalions were engaged in the most critical moments of the heavy fighting which occurred in the

middle of March. "They acquitted themselves," to quote the simple brevity of the despatch, "with the utmost credit."

A glowing tribute to the behaviour of the Territorials at Neuve Chapelle has been paid by the Commander-in-Chief of the British and Indian Expeditionary

Forces who visited one of the Battalions while it was enjoying a period of rest after the famous and hard-fought fight had been won.

"I have come," said Sir John French, "to say one or two brief words to you. I want, first of all, to tell you, how extraordinary I consider your splendid and patriotic conduct has been

"I have more to say to you than I have to a Regular battalion, because, as Regular soldiers, it is our business to come here—a business to which we are trained, brought up in, and paid

for. It is our business in life, but with you it is very different

"You joined the Territorial Army for home defence, and the great majority of the Territorial Army volunteered to undertake all the hardships, all the dangers, all the discomforts that a campaign such as



LT COL DICKSON BOMBAY

Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Dickson, Supply and Transport Corps Senior Embarkation Officer, Bombay

(Photo by Ross & Shepherd)

at any rate it is an education for a Britisher in connection with the great Paper Press

Recently, in a special article *The Times* said —

As time goes on the Territorials will come more and more into the national picture and the patriotism and fine spirit shown by the force will at length receive their fair share of public recognition. For the first few months of the war the Territorials apart from a few picked corps who were early at the front, had not the luck to be employed on picturesque or stirring missions.

No body of men has made greater sacrifices than the quarter of a million Territorials who were embodied for war service on the outbreak of hostilities. The patriotism which led them to train for the great emergency in peace time fortified them for the instant divorce from their civil occupations which was

entailed by the embodiment of the Force on a war footing. At a few hours' notice great business concerns lost their most enterprising brains for an indefinite period. Surgeries and consulting rooms were abandoned to the *locum tenens* class, and the

offices of professional men in which personality is a contributing factor to success were stripped of a large proportion of their staffs.

"The individual sacrifices of salary and prospects have been great. Many medical men know only too well that, when the war is over, they will have virtually to begin afresh building up their practices. So it is with architects, engineers, and other men of brains and skill who joined the various Territorial branches in which their experience would prove most valuable."

'At the beginning the bulk of the Territorials trained and untrained men alike had unexciting work to do. Their



COLONEL G. W. PALIN, C.B., C.I.E.

The Senior Administrative Officer of the Supply and Transport Corps, 6th Divisional Area. In that capacity this officer was generally responsible for the Supply and Transport arrangements in connection with the various Territorial Contingents which arrived at Bombay, and also those connected with the units of that Force stationed in the 6th Divisional Area.

[Photo by the Author & Co.]

* The Officer of the Supply and Transport Corps who was principally responsible for the executive arrangements in the connection was Major E. E. Preston, Embarked on Supply Officer. Major Preston held that appointment during the first six months of the war. This officer was also responsible for the large arrangements for supplies sent with the British and Indian troops from India.

responsibility was none the less great for they were virtually England's first line of defence on land against a raid. After a time several units took the places of Regular troops in garrisoning Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt and INDIA. Thus of course is a duty of paramount importance but

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Forces who visited one of the Battalions while it was enjoying a period of rest after the famous and hard fought fight had been won.

I have come said Sir John French to say one or two brief words to you. I want first of all to tell you how extraordinary I consider your splendid and patriotic conduct has been.

I have more to say to you than I have to a Regular battalion because as Regular soldiers it is our business to come here—a business to which we are trained brought up in and paid

for. It is our business in life but with you it is very different.

You joined the Territorial Army for home defence and the great majority of the Territorial Army volunteered to undertake all the hardships all the dangers all the discomforts that a campaign such as



T O D A S N O R A V

Lt. Col. J. H. O'Keefe Supply 1st Transport Corps Senior
Embarkation Officer Bombay
(1st Lt. & 1st Lt.)

this must always bring, and I heartily congratulate you on that I am proud indeed to belong to the same country as such men that show such patriotism and love of country as that You set us all a very fine noble example

You have come out here and you have justified every opinion and every hope which certainly I, and a great many others, who have admired and seen much of the Territorials had formed before

We knew perfectly well that if you had the chance and were trained a certain number of months, you would give the best account of yourselves and so you have the best proof of that is the splendid way you acted in the battle of Neuve Chapelle

Recently at Lucknow the General Officer Commanding in the course of a short address to a certain Territorial Battalion said —

Doubtless when you first received orders to proceed to India you were conscious of a feeling of disappointment at apparently not having a chance of some service on the Continent I want to tell you that this feeling of disappointment

was quite unnecessary Not every man who has had the good luck to have been ordered to France will proceed to the firing line

There are the lines of communication to be guarded ports of disembarkation to be watched and all manifold duties to be carried out behind the actual front which are imperative in modern warfare To you is assigned as equally an important task namely that of garrisoning India where so many of the vital interests of the Empire lie

It has had great effect in reminding the tribesmen on our frontiers that India is still full of soldiers Hence you are doing your duty to the Empire quite as much as if you were ordered to the Continent

Shortly after the arrival of the Territorial Force in India an India Army Order (Special) announced that the County Battalions



MAJOR F. E. WESTON, S. I. S. A. TRANSFERRED TO INDIA

Major Weston, who previously had been proceeding on active service to India, was appointed to the post of Supply Officer, Bombay, and was in charge of the Supply and Transport arrangements in connection with the arrival of the Territorial Force. This officer was also responsible for the huge arrangements in regard to the regular troops who left India on active service, and it was in this connection being most difficult and arduous.

[1440, 1441, 1442, 1443]

would undergo a course of training which had for its object their preparation for active service in the field in the shortest possible time. His Excellency the Commander in Chief, General Sir Beauchamp Duff, C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.A.O., C.I.,

considered that the "Kitchener Test" of 1904 would be the best all-round standard for the purpose, the same being modified to meet the requirements of the existing situation.

With the Territorials the early phases of their visit to the "Land of the Rupee" have already passed, for as *The Indiaman*, in the course of a special article, fittingly



MR. S. N. EDWARDS, C.S.I., C.V.O., F.C.S., COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

The Cities of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras have their own Police Force independently of the Inspector General of Police and under the control of a Commissioner and two or more Deputies. The passage through Bombay of the Troops forming the Indian Expeditionary Force and the arrival of the various Territorial Contingents naturally necessitated a great deal of extra work for the Divisional Police, and in the Government Dockyard many of the officers, European and Indian, had to perform duty day and night; much useful service in many other ways has been performed by the Police since the outbreak of the War.

[Photo. by Gomer & Lawrence]

says—'It does not take long to realize, as novelty wears off that to the European life in India is essentially uncomfortable. The points where it is not are lost sight of and have no more compensating merit than have the non

punching parts of a shoe that punches. Even what seemed luxuries at first are seen to be merely expedients to mitigate the natural discomfort of the country. The true luxury is not a punkah but a breeze not a multitude of servants but



MR. R. C. H. COMMISSIONER OF POLICE CALCUTTA

The Calcutta Police is a separate Force maintained by Government under a Commissioner who is responsible to the Government. The Force consists of Deputy Commissioners, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables and a reserve of about 100 European Sergeants.

[14 1/2 x 10 & 1/2 x 10]

domestic arrangements that eliminate the need for them. The food that was a joke has passed far beyond that region; the strange forms of life have become commonplace if not actively unpleasant.

"In a very short time the new-comers have learned the habit of command and

transition has been extraordinarily marked. The environment of India is an astonishingly strong and speedy reactor on character. Already the Territorial, so suddenly and promiscuously plunged into it, is half transformed into the typical Anglo-Indian of the corresponding class."



MR. J. A. CHERRY, MANAGER, BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

who experienced abnormally busy times during the early months of the War, in connection with the arrival of the Territorials and the embarkation of British and Indian Troops proceeding on active service.

its correlative habit of decision, which become so instructive to the *sahib* and are so impressive to the stranger. And with them those in posts of authority have gained the sense of responsibility which is after all the keynote of the British Raj. In fact, in a few short months the



MR. M. QUINTANA, DEPUTY MANAGER, BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

who superintended the hamallage (coolie labour) etc., in connection with the disembarkation of the Territorials and embarkation of the Regulars proceeding on active service.

As the weeks passed and grew into months, with the passing of time came the advent of the hot-weather with all its attendant indications of the forthcoming sweltering state of unpleasantness with which the plain-dweller in India is only too familiar.

It was at this time that the Military Authorities announced that short furlough from time to time would be granted to a certain percentage of the Territorial officers and rank and file thus permitting of a brief visit to some one or other of the many charming hill stations and sanatoria situated in different parts of the peninsula. This privilege it is almost unnecessary to add was greatly appreciated by the members of the various contingents who were not slow in availing themselves of the opportunity thus afforded of seeing for themselves what has been described as being some of the grandest and most picturesque mountain scenery in the world.

And so either amidst surroundings which afford views of snow capped mountain giants and perpetual snows pine clad hill sides and mountain torrents and cascades or in the hot and steaming cantonments on the plains where he is performing the sterner duties which his voluntary military service involve, we will take leave for the present of our cheery friend 'The Terrier' with all good wishes —

*You may not yet know all the things
A soldier ought to do
But you're ready to work and you're willing to lie
As the Empire's proud of you!*



THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE, a million and three-quarter miles in extent—an area as large as the continent of Europe, exclusive of Russia—has a population of three hundred and fifteen millions, or one-fifth of the human race.

The early history of India, for the most part, is associated with mythology, tradition, and legendary lore. The orthodox Hindu begins the political history of Hindustan more than 3,000 years before Christ, but modern authorities on Indian history prefer to omit those far remote centuries and to take 550 B. C., or thereabouts as their starting point.

The writings that are considered most sacred by the Hindus are called the "*Vedas*." These sacred writings are in Sanskrit—a language which was spoken in ancient times throughout the north of India, and it is believed that some of these writings were composed more than 3,200 years ago.

It appears that the ancestors of the people whom we now call Hindus did not live in India in very ancient times but in the highlands of Central Asia. They were then called Aryans and were the ancestors, not only of the Hindus who afterwards came to India, but also of the Europeans, who went to live in Europe and of the Persians, who went to live in Persia.

Most of the legends connected with the heroic age of Indian history, so called because the Aryan Hindus under famous and heroic leaders were engaged in con-

quering the country, have been preserved in the great epic poems, the "*Ramayana*" and the "*Mahabharata*."

The former is devoted to an account of the exploits of the hero Rama, a scion of the royal solar (or "Sun descended") race of Ajodhya or Oudh. The childhood and youth of Rama, his marriage with the beautiful Sita, and his banishment to the great forest of Dandaka (the jungles of Central India) are all described in most beautiful and glowing language, but the part that is historically most important is that which describes the invasion of Southern India and Lanka or Ceylon by the Aryan conqueror Rama. Rama was afterwards worshipped as an incarnation of Vishnu.

The grand poem called the "*Mahabharata*" contains a vast number of legends, of which the chief is that of the great war between the 'Pandus' and 'Kurus,' two branches of a royal family, said to be descended from the moon and hence called the "Lunar Dynasty." The war was to determine which branch should obtain the empire of Hastinapura, a town near the modern site of Delhi, the present capital of India. Krishna, regarded (like Rama) as an *Avatar*, or incarnation of Vishnu, was an ally of the Pandus, and is one of the most important characters in the "*Mahabharata*." The decisive battle lasted for eighteen days, and was fought on the field of "Kurukshetra," a plain to the south of the present military station of Umballa, and the poem records that in this battle appeared as allies on one



HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE FREEMAN FREEMAN THOMAS
BARON WILLINGDON OF RATTON, G.C.I.E.

Governor of the Bombay Presidency
[Printed by Messrs. D. B. & Co.]

side or the other the ancestors of most of the princes of India of later times. The five Pandava princes were triumphant but shortly afterwards they retired to the Himalayas with their joint wife Draupadi and were translated to heaven by the god Indra.

The oldest part of the Vedas are hymns or invocations to God and from these, combined with other sources such as references to Indian affairs by the historians of other countries, hints derived from the writings on coins or ancient inscriptions on stone or metal we learn some things about the circumstances of the Hindus of that period.

About the middle of the sixth century B.C. a young prince was born to the Rajah of Kpipilvas in a kingdom probably situated in Gorakhpur or Nepal at the foot of the Himalay is north of Oudh.

This prince was named Sakya Muni or Gautama and he was afterwards known as Buddha or The Enlightened. He belonged to the Kshatriya or soldier caste but from his youth upwards he was much addicted to study and contemplation. At an early age he left his father's palace in order to become a devotee first as a disciple of the Brahmins and afterwards in a lonely hermitage. Finally he devised a new religion which under the name of Buddhism afterwards became the chief religion in India for about a

thousand years and which is still the religion of about one third of the human race (Thibet Burma Siam Ceylon China etc.).

During the lifetime of Buddha a powerful king of the Persians named Darius Hystaspes invaded the Punjab. He crossed the Indus by a bridge of boats which was built for him by his Greek admiral Skylax. He succeeded in conquering a part of the Punjab which he formed into a Persian *satrapy*. Nearly two

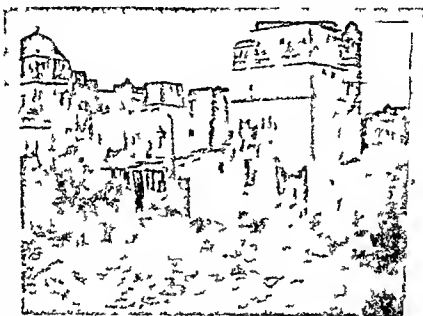
hundred years afterwards the Empire of Persia was conquered by the Greeks under Alexander the Great King of Macedonia and in the year 327 B.C. Alexander proceeded to invade India.

This great soldier it is recorded crossed the Hindu Kush range a great natural mountain barrier forming the present day boundary lines between

British Russian and Chinese territories. Dividing his force at Kabul into two armies one of which proceeded by the direct route through the Khyber to Peshawar he marched on India carrying all before him.

In regard to the Macedonian himself Curtius the famous writer, describes how—

Alexander fording the Guraeus entered the country between it and the Surstus the chief city of which was Massaga.



THE STONE PORT OF THE NARADA RIVER
Which is the chief of the Rajput one
of the folk of the
of the



HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE BARON CARMICHAEL OF
SKIRLING C.B.E. K.C.M.G.

Chairman of Bengal

17 2 11 1

The Guraus, there can be no doubt, is the modern Panjkora, on the Malakand-Citral route, whilst the Suastus is evidently the Swat River.

History subsequently mentions that Alexander was by force of circumstances eventually compelled to turn back and retire to Jhelum, where a fleet to sail down the river to the sea was nearly ready. His soldiers had refused to march further than the banks of the Sutlej so that Alexander's dreams of further conquest in India were rudely dispelled. The wonderful story of Alexander's march through Mckran and Persia to Babylon, where he died in 323 B.C., and the voyage of Nearchus, who went home by sea is the climax to the narrative of the brilliant and historic raid into India. Alexander had stayed some nineteen months amidst the scenes of his conquests, and before leaving he had appointed officers to carry on the government of the territories he had acquired, but within two years of his death his successors had ceased to rule.

Chandragupta, who succeeded in mastering the Punjab after the retreat of Alexander the Great, and who subsequently married the daughter of Seleucus, the Greek king of Syria was the founder of the great Gupta dynasty which held sway in the north of India. The greatest monarch of ancient times in India was undoubtedly Asoka—a grandson of Chandragupta (263 B.C.—223 B.C.). Many inscriptions made by order of Asoka have been recently discovered in various parts of India. These "Edicts of Asoka" go to prove that his kingdom extended at least to Orissa and the eastern parts of the Deccan on one side of India, and to the west of Gujarat and to the extreme north of the Punjab on the other side.

Whilst the Gupta dynasty reigned supreme in the northern part of India the Rajput dynasties, the greatest of which

was the Andhra, were all-powerful in the south. These in turn made way for various Hindu dynasties.

As early as the year 712 A.D., ninety years after the foundation of the Mahomedan religion in Arabia the Mahomedan invasion of Sind is recorded, but the great wave of Moslem conquest that swept India was not until the end of the tenth century. Various Mahomedan invasions had taken place on earlier occasions, the famous Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni, in Afghanistan for instance, during the thirty-four years of his reign, invaded India no fewer than seventeen times. Of these expeditions twelve are famous, particularly the twelfth in A.D. 1018-19, when, with his army of 100,000 horse and 20,000 foot, he marched from Pe-lhawar and penetrated Hindustan as far as Multa Pathan or Afghan Sultans (the latter really Turkos), Khilji, and Tughlak kings reigned at Delhi until the invasion of the famous Timur the Tartar, the Tamerlane of European writers, who sacked Delhi in 1398 A.D. He was of the Chaghtai race, and the leader of the immense hordes of Turkos and Moghuls that had subdued all Central and Western Asia. His chief cities were Samarkhand and Bokhara.

Babar a direct descendant of Timur, was the first of the Moghul Emperors, and like his famous ancestor, wrote an account of his own life. These memoirs were remarkable for their simplicity and absence of affectation. Here is an instance—

"Not to me oh God! but to thee be the glory of the victory," said the pious and chivalrous Babar, when he won the first great battle of Pampat which in 1526 A.D. had transferred the empire of Hindustan from the Pathans to the Moghuls. (See Chapter on Delhi.) (Many incidents and happenings in connection with the reign and rule of the Moghul Emperors will be found narrated in the various chapters dealing with the



HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONBLE BARON PENTLAND OF LYTH G.C.I.E. F.C.
Governor of Mysore

cities and places with which they are associated.)

Mahomedan Emperors continued to reign more or less in name at Delhi up to the middle of the nineteenth century, but their territory and power had long since faded into insignificance, being swallowed up by the Mahrattas or the British.

The first attempts of the English to reach India, like those of the Dutch, were by the north-east passage through the Arctic Seas, and the corresponding north-west passage along the northern shores of North America. These all ended disastrously. The first Englishman to land in India is said to have been one Thomas Stevens (1579), who was followed by a number of merchant adventurers who came by the direct route round the Cape of Good Hope.

Trade between the two countries really dates from the year 1600 when Queen Elizabeth incorporated the East India Company, formed in London. The first factory was founded at Surat, its establishment being followed by others, including Fort St. George (Madras) in 1640, and Hughli in 1651. The amalgamation of the old Company with the newly formed one, which aspired to a policy of acquiring territorial power, took place in 1708.

The scenes of the various struggles between the English and French in India were mainly in the Carnatic and they lasted from about 1746 to the final capture of Pondicherry by the English in 1761.

Warren Hastings (1774-75) was the first Governor-General in India, being nominated under an Act of Parliament in the previous year. To-day the important office of Viceroy and Governor-General is held by the Right Honourable Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.

(Much of the important history in connection with the rise and progress of

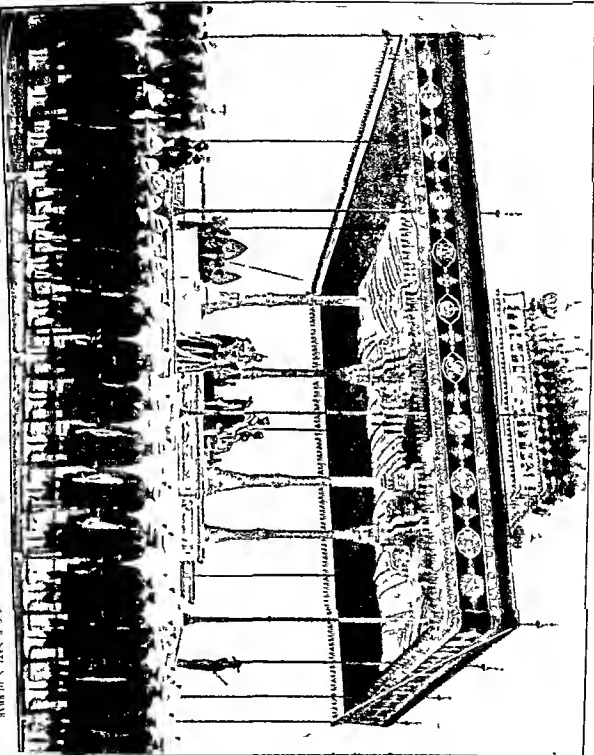
British rule in India and brief accounts of the various vicissitudes of war, which were undergone during the memorable campaigns against the Mahrattas and the Sikhs and in the Indian Mutiny, prior to British power becoming paramount in India, will be found embodied in "*The Stories of the Stations*" to which a special section of this volume has been devoted.)

The gradual extension of British rule in India has produced a degree of unity and concord which never previously existed, and since the historic Proclamation, as "*Queen of India*," of Queen Victoria—"The Good"—of revered memory, in 1858, when Her Majesty took the millions of India under her gracious protection, and in the year 1877 assumed the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA, for the first time in its chequered and troubled history, the vast continent of Hindustan has owed allegiance to a single ruling monarch.

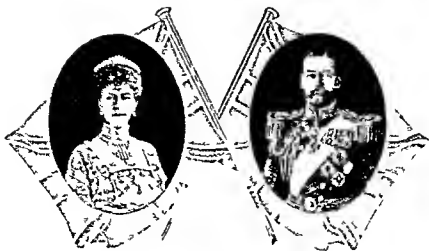
Queen Victoria's Proclamation, pregnant with grace and dignity and, withal, kindly words, did much to reassure the minds of her Indian peoples. The concluding portion in particular was eloquent in its language of simplicity.—

"In their prosperity will be Our strength, in their contentment Our security, and in their gratitude Our best reward. And may the God of all power grant to Us, and to those in authority under Us, strength to carry out these Our wishes for the good of Our people"

To-day the edicts of His Imperial Majesty King George V., Emperor of India, course their way unchallenged from Cape Comorin to Peshawar and from the extreme limits of British Baluchistan to the confines of China and Siam. To-day a united India has given proof on the battlefields of three continents, by the munificence of its Princes and by the warm-hearted response of the most humble of the Empire's subjects, of its zeal in, and loyalty to, the claims of Imperial connection.



THE VICEROY ANNOUNCING THE LOAN GRANTED BY HIM TO THE RAJ PUAPU IN THE COUNTRY OF THE GREAT C. R. NATHU DOLKHAH
 (IN DECEMBER 1911)



DELHI.

IMPERIAL DELHI—MEMORABLE DURBARS—PANIPAT—MODERN DELHI—THE JUMA MUSJID—FAMOUS
FONDS—THE KUTB MINAR—THE FORT—MUTINY CONNECTIONS—NEW DELHI

'Delhi is the Empress of Indian Cities. She has often been sacked and left naked and desolate. But she could not be despoiled of the incomparable situation which marks her for the metropolis of a great Empire' (CITIES IN INDIA)

DELHI, by virtue of her ancient and historic associations stands supreme amongst the cities of India in righteous claims to be considered, and to be, the acknowledged Capital and Imperial City of the Indian Empire.

It was at Delhi on December 12th 1911, on the occasion of the great Coronation Durbar, that His Imperial Majesty King George the Fifth, Emperor of India, made the following historical announcement to his Indian people —

We are pleased to announce to our people that on the advice of our Ministers tendered after consultation with our Governor General in Council

we have decided upon the transfer of the seat of Government from Calcutta to the ancient Capital of Delhi and simultaneously, and as a consequence of that transfer, the creation, at as early a date as possible of a Governorship for the Presidency of Bengal, of a new Lieutenant Governorship in Council, administering the areas of Behar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership of Assam, with such administrative changes and redistribution of boundaries as our Governor General in Council, with the approval of our Secretary of State for India in Council may in due course determine.

It is our earnest desire that these changes may conduce to the better administration of India and the greater prosperity and happiness of our beloved people."



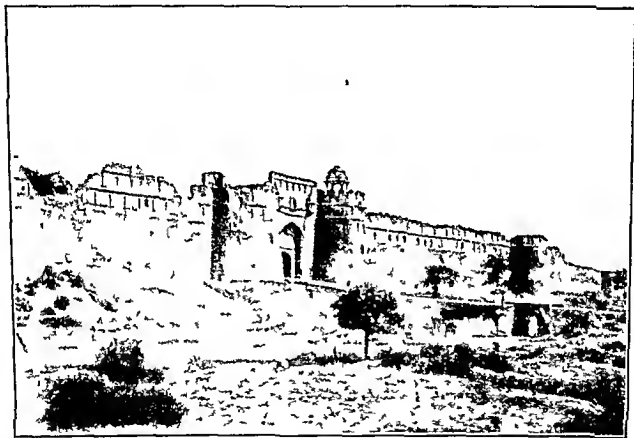
HIS HONOUR SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER KCSI

Leutenant Governor of the Punjab

[Painted by F. Deane at Lahore and Simla]

To the vast audience composed of all communities castes and creeds and which had assembled on the self same historic site is that where in 1876 the assumption by Her Majesty Queen Victoria 'The Good' of the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA had been announced the Imperial utterance dramatic in its suddenness had come wholly unexpected

Perhaps the earliest reference to the locality in which subsequent Delhi was destined to rise and fall is to be found in the ancient Hindu epic poem the '*Mahabharata*' in which is described the great eighteen days battle which raged at 'Kurnakshetra' (on the plain south of Umballa) between the Pandus and the Kurus to determine the possession of the



PURANA KILA NEAR DELHI BUILT ON THE SITE OF THE ANCIENT CITY INDRAPRASTHA WHICH WAS FOUNDED IN 1450 B.C.

The memorable Durbar held at Delhi on January 1st 1903 when Lord Curzon then perhaps at the zenith of his Viceroyalty proclaimed the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward the Seventh to the Princes and Peoples of India in its pomp and splendour far surpassed the one which had preceded it some twenty six years before

Empire of Hastinapura (a town near Delhi)

Timur states in his autobiography that he was induced to invade India because of the civil wars that were raging there between the feeble Sultan Mahmud and his nobles. The fortress of Bharnur capitulated to him notwithstanding which the luckless inhabitants were massacred. Then



HIS HONOUR SIR J. S. NESTON, K.C.S.I.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh
[Phot. by C. W. Laurie & Co.]

he marched on towards Delhi; he met the Sultan Mahmud under the walls, and utterly defeated him, and then entered the Imperial city. Mahmud fled to Gujarat, whence he did not return to Delhi until long after Timur had left India. The latter professed a wish to spare the inhabitants of the city, but a slight disturbance having broken out amongst them, he allowed an indiscriminate slaughter. For five days the conqueror continued feasting, while his troops plundered and slew the hapless citizens; and they carried away captive as many as they were able of those whom they spared, including the wives and children of large numbers of the noblest Afghan and Hindu families. Timur almost immediately left India, as he was afraid of insurrection breaking out at home.

To the north of Delhi is the historic battlefield of Panipat, which on no fewer than three occasions has witnessed the rise or downfall of Empires.

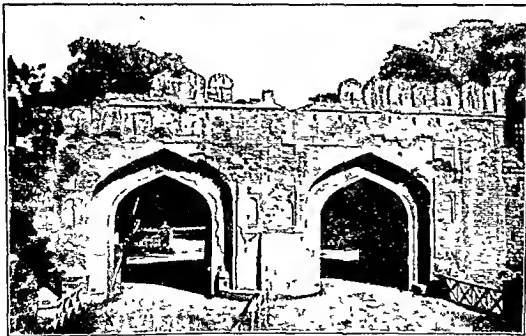
It was here in 1526 A. D. that the first battle of Panipat transferred the Empire over which the Pathan dynasty had

held sway to the Chaghtai or Moghul Sultans. Thirty years later, on November 5th, 1556, the second battle of Panipat saw the Moghul power which had been seriously threatened by the Afghan dynasty of Kings, and which had temporarily re-established itself at Delhi, completely restored.

The third battle of Panipat on January 7th, 1761, saw in conflict the Mahratta forces of the Peishwa, under his cousin Sivadas Rao Bhao, comprising 55,000 horse, 15,000 foot, and 200,000 Pindaries and followers, and 200 pieces of cannon, opposed to the 46,800 horse, 38,000 foot, and 70 pieces of cannon which constituted the Afghan or Moslem Army. The Afghans proved themselves physically superior and their powers of endurance at last prevailed against the fierce enthusiasm of the Mahrattas, whose hopes of supremacy in India were thus practically destroyed.

The great Pathan or Afghan Empire held Court at Delhi until the then existing city was sacked in 1398 by the terrible "Timur the Tartar," sometimes called Tamerlane

The history of modern Delhi is the history of Mahomedan rule in India. Built during the seventeenth century, Delhi was brought into prominence owing to its being the capital of the Moghul Emperors. No fewer than six cities are known to have existed at one time or another south of the

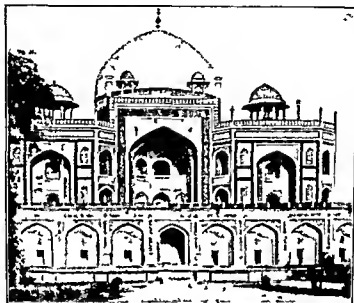


THE KASHMIR GATE, DELHI.

present Delhi, but the first authentic record of a city in the neighbourhood dates back to the eleventh century

Delhi, as the capital of the Kings of Delhi and subsequently of the Moghul Emperors, was famed far and wide for the all-surpassing magnificence of its Court. Thus we learn that in 1738 in order to avenge an alleged insult Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India captured Delhi, gave orders for a general slaughter of the inhabitants and carried off enormous plunder which included the famous "Peacock Throne" of Shah Jahan. This celebrated throne, in all its gem-becked splendour, in itself is said to have been worth six and a half crores of rupees.

At Delhi, which, with Agra, may be regarded as the principal centres of the Indo-Saracenic style of architecture in India, is the great Moslem fanes known as the Jumma Musjid, the Fort, the tombs of Humayun,* Safdar Jung, and other notables



HUMAYUN'S TOMB DELHI

unique Kutb Minar, a lofty and grandly-proportioned minaret, towering some 238 ft in height, with a diameter of 47 ft at the base and tapering to 9 ft at the summit. Texts from the *Koran* and other inscriptions in immense Arabic characters figure round the lower storeys, whilst the two upper storeys are of white marble.

In close proximity to the Kutb Minar is the famous Iron Pillar erected, according to one of its inscriptions, by Chandra Raja, in honour of the Hindu God Vishnu. The pillar which is quite an interesting relic of antiquity has an old time legend connected with it which says that the shaft runs deep into the ground and rests on the head of the great world serpent!

The Fort of Delhi is the pride of the city. It was the Imperial Palace of the Emperor Shah Jahan, and is a great enclosure containing gardens and several beautiful buildings, chief amongst which

are the famous Dewan-i-Am or "Hall of Public Audience," where the Delhi

* The tomb erected to Humayun by his son Akbar "The Great" is in a surprising state of freshness and preservation. It is built of white marble and red sandstone rising from a raised base and having a Persian dome and cupolas. The walled enclosure with its footways and its shallow pools and neatly trimmed hedges is well looked after and cared for.

Humayun was the son of Babar the founder of the Moghul Empire who was in many ways a remarkable and most admirable man. From his "Memoirs" we are told that it was with his "foot placed in the stirrup of reflection and his hand on the reins of conscience in God" he had set forth to conquer.

When Humayun was once so seriously ill as to be to all appearances sunk unto death Babar, in accordance with Eastern custom of sacrifice walked round the bed of the sick youth three times praying solemnly to God that the disease might be transferred to himself. After this act he exclaimed in the full belief that his prayer was heard "I have borne away."

Humayun succeeded and reigned nominally for twenty-six years from 1530 to 1556 A.D., but during nearly sixteen years of this period he was an exile in Persia and the Afghan and his successors were Emperors of Hindustan. He died in 1556 some six months after he had re-entered Delhi.

Emperors showed themselves to their subjects, and the Dewan i-Khas with its exquisite inlaid marble halls

It was before the gates of Delhi in September, 1803, that the actual destiny of the British in India was perhaps decided, this was during the Second Mahratta War, when General Lake utterly routed the army of Scindia commanded by the French General and Adventurer Bourquin and subsequently marched in triumph through the streets of the city

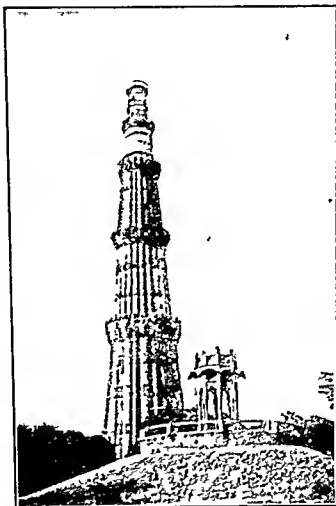
The northern walls of the city still bear the marks of the historic siege which took place during the dark days of the Mutiny, the breaches can be traced and the celebrated Kashmir Gate scarred and battle worn, is still in existence

The story in regard to the blowing in of the famous Kashmir Gate will live in the memories of all Britons for all time

The column detailed for the assault on the Kashmir Gate had moved towards its objective, and a little party ran on ahead. It consisted of Lieutenants Home and Salkeld of the Royal Engineers, Sergeants Smith and Carmichael and Corporal Burgess of the same corps, Bugler Hawthorne of the 52nd Regiment, and twenty-four Native Sappers and Miners under Havildars Mahor and Singh Erch

Sapper carried a bag of powder. The gate stood close to an angle in the wall, and from the parapets above and embrasures in the walls a terrible fire was poured upon them. When they reached the ditch they found the draw bridge destroyed, but crossed one by one upon the beams on which it had rested. The

THE TALLEST COLUMN IN THE WORLD



THE ASHOKA PILLAR DELHI

Sappers had their bags against the Gate, and jumped down into the ditch to allow the firing party to do their work. Many had already fallen.

Sergeant Carmichael was shot dead as he laid down his powder bag, Havildar Mahor was wounded. As Lieutenant Salkeld tried to fire the fuse he fell shot through the arm and leg, while Havildar Singh who stood by was killed.

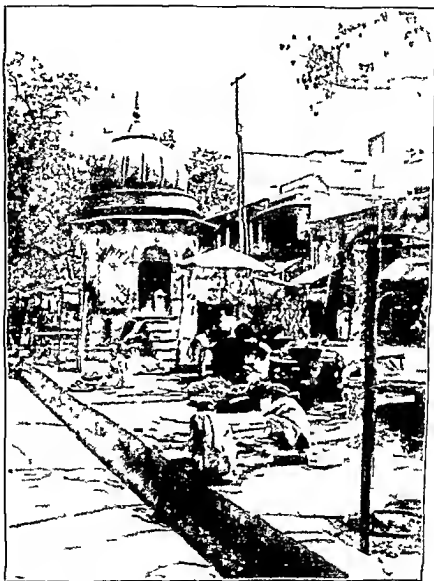
As the Havildar fell Lieutenant Salkeld handed the slowmatch to Corporal Burgess, who lit the fuse, only to fall mortally wounded as he did so. Then those who survived jumped, or were helped, into the ditch. In another moment a

big explosion was heard and the Gate blown to bits, killed by its flying splinters some forty of the mutineers who were behind it. The Kashmir Gate had been taken, the column charged, and with a cheer burst into the city.

It was in May, 1857, that the mutinous troops from Meerut (see Chapter on Meerut),

on arrival at Delhi murdered some of their officers while others escaped and a number of Europeans of all ages and of both sexes were massacred in the streets. An army

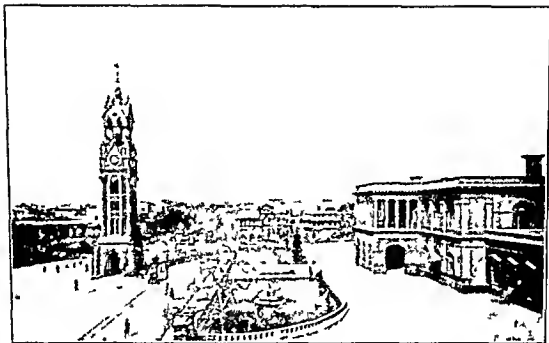
troops from that Province, arrived before Delhi on the 8th June having in the meantime defeated the rebels who had opposed them at Badli ki Sarai.



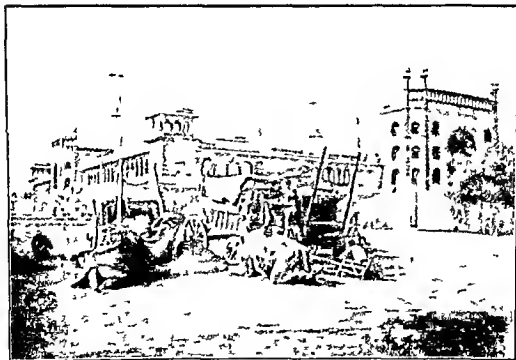
A VIEW OF OLD DELHI—THE CLAUDNIC O K OF THE OLD DAYS

was at once organized for the recovery of the city and British columns from the Punjab under John Lawrence and others which were the loyal Native

The long siege which followed terminated in the capture of the city in the middle of September when the heroic John Nicholson fell in the hour of victory.



GHANTICHAK AND CLOCK TOWER, LAHORE



SCENE OUTSIDE THE JUMMA MASJID, DELHI

His modest tomb is in the cemetery hard by the narrow lane which saw him mortally

wounded and which remains almost unaltered to this day



THE DARGAH KHWAJA KHIZR DELHI

NEW DELHI.

It is my desire that the planning and designing of the public buildings to be erected will be considered with the greatest deliberation and care so that the new creation may be in every way worthy of this ancient and beautiful city."

HIS MAJESTY THE KING EMPEROR on the occasion of the ceremonies in connection with the laying of the foundation stone of the new Capital on December 15th 1911

THE transfer of the Capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi is mentioned in the previous chapter was announced at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on December 12th 1911

After lengthy deliberations the Town planning Committee finally selected a site on the eastern slopes of the hills to the south of Delhi, on the fringe of the tract occupied by the Delhis of the past

They describe it as follows —

Standing a little to the Delhi side of the village of Malcha just below

the hills almost in the centre of the site and looking towards the Juma Shah Jahan's Delhi on the left fills the space between the Ridge and the river Following down from the present city on the foreshore of the river on the right side of Delhi the site of Indra Prastha Humayun's Fort Humayun's Tomb, and Nizam ud din's Tomb take the eye in a continuous progress to the rocky eminence on which Ghias ud din Tughlak erected his fortress city

On the right the Lal Kot, the Kuth, the Kila Rai Prithora, Siri and Jahanpanah complete the circle of the monuments of ancient Delhi. The mid space in the foreground is filled by Safdar Jan's Mausoleum and the tombs of the Lodi Dynasty, while to the left, towards Delhi, Jey Singh's gnomons and equatorial dials raise their fantastic shapes."

The central point of interest in the lay-out gives the *motif* of the whole in Government House, the Council Chamber, and the large blocks of Secretariats. This Government centre has been allotted a position at Raisina Hill near the centre of the new city.

Behind Government House, to the west, are its gardens and parks flanked by the general buildings belonging to the Viceregal estate. Beyond these again on the Ridge itself will be a spacious amphitheatre, above and beyond this will be the reservoir. To the east of the Forum and below it will be a spacious forecourt defined by trees and linked on to the great main avenue which leads to Indrapat. Across this main axis and at right angles to it is the avenue leading to the Railway Station, the Post Office, and business quarters at its northern end, and in the Cathedral at its southern extremity. Near the Railway Station are located the Municipal Offices and Hotels. Other important buildings along the processional route will include the Oriental Institute, the Museum, the Library, and the Imperial Record Office. Due south of the Forum will be the residence of the Commander-in-Chief, and

round about the Viceregal estate and the Forum the residences of the Members of Council, the Secretaries, and other officials of the Government of India. To the south-west of Government lies the Club, whilst in near proximity is the race-course.

The Bishop of Calcutta appealed in the columns of *The Times*, in connection with the provision of a Cathedral at Delhi, for £50,000 in addition to any grant given by the Government of India, and quoted in his letter the following statement of approval by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor —

"I heartily approve of the project to build a Cathedral in the new City of Delhi. I trust that the appeal for the necessary funds may meet with a generous response, so that in due time the Capital of India may possess a Cathedral which in design and character will testify to the life and energy of the Anglican Church and be worthy of its architectural surroundings both of days gone by and those to come."

A Roman Catholic Cathedral is also contemplated. According to *The Examiner* —

"The erect on of a Catholic Cathedral in Delhi will be an epoch in Indian history whose issues it is difficult to forecast—so fraught are they with big contingencies—and the projected sanctuary ought to be of a magnificence in keeping with the Imperial Church for a converted continent."

For the temporary accommodation of the Government of India during the five years the building of the capital is expected to occupy, an area has been chosen along the Alipore Road between the present Civil Station and the Ridge. The site of the present structures will eventually become a suburb of the Capital.



HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD

HIS HIGHNESS ASAFJAH MUZAFFARUL MAHALIK NIZAM UL MULK NIZAM UD DAULA SAHAB KHAN
SIR USKAN ALI, KHAN SAHABUR, FATEH JUNG, G.C.S.I.

Hyderabad is the premier Feudatory State of the Indian Empire. The Nizams have been most staunch to their engagements to the British Crown ever since the days when the then Nizam threw in his lot with the English in their great struggle with the French for supremacy in India. The late Nizam of revered memory, by his profound loyalty earned the appellation of "Our Faithful Ally" whilst his son, the present Ruler has by his princely munificence in the Empire's righteous cause, and by his many noble qualities, fully maintained the best traditions of his House and endeared him to his thirteen and a half million subjects. At the outbreak of the Great War, His Highness contributed £100,000 towards the expenses of the war, and was amongst the notable Chiefs who associated themselves with H. H. the Maharajah of Gwalior in the offer of the Hospital Ship *Tyality*. His Highness's aid was also to the various other War Funds, etc. have been of a most generous character.

THE VOICE OF INDIA.

Rajah and Maharajah and Zemindar
Show forth to-day the East's Imperial mood
Gwalior, Mysore, Indore, Patiala, Oudh,
Kashmir, and Hyderabad and Kishengarh

By Prince and Princess, Begum and Mehtar,
Guikwar and Nizam, give the free, unwooded
Gifts of an Orient that forgets to brood,
And leaps to follow in tempest England's star

Nor evermore may England's self forget
How city on city proffered boon on boon,
Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, or Rangoon
Pouring the noble guerdons that have set
Deep in our hearts the joy of noble debt
To hearts more golden than the Asian noon

William Watson

ON the outbreak of hostilities with Germany, the loyalty and devotion of the Ruling Chiefs, Princes, and Peoples of India were at once made manifest by spontaneous offers of help. The Ruling Chiefs with one accord placed the whole resources of their States

together with their personal services, at the disposal of the Crown in token of their attachment while by their deeds of valour the Indian troops have proved their prowess again and again on battlefields, the names of which have become famous for all time

Amongst the Indian Princes and Nobles who, in the early stages of the War, volunteered for active service and who were selected to proceed to the front were—the veteran warrior Major-General His Highness Sir Partab Singh; Colonel His Highness the Maharajah of Bikanir, whom His Excellency the Viceroy recently described as being “a wise ruler, keen soldier, fine sportsman, and a sagacious adviser and pillar of the Empire”; their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Jodhpur, Kishengarh, and Rullam; the Heir-Apparent of Bhopal; the Nawab of Sachin, Major Malik Omar Hyat Khan; a brother of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar; Lieut. Kunwar Amrjit Singh, third son of H. H. the Maharajah of Kapurthala; the Rana of Barwani; and the Maharaj Kumar of Tikari.

At a later period others followed, amongst whom the most notable was H. H. the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, who will be best remembered as the cricketer so well known to fame by the sobriquet of “Ranji”

ALWAR (Rajputana)

THE State of Alwar was founded by Pratab Singh who before his death in 1791, had secured possession of large portions of Jaipur State. His successor sent a force to co operate with Lord Lake in the war of 1803 and an alliance was concluded with him in that year when the boundaries of the State as now recognized were fixed.

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharajah Sir Swai Jai Singh Bahadur KCSI KCIL was born in 1882 and was invested with ruling powers in 1903. The State maintains an Imperial Service Regiment of Cavalry, another of Infantry and an irregular force. His Highness the late Maharajah was the first Chief in Rajputana to offer in the year 1868 aid in the defence of the Empire.

The present Maharajah on the outbreak of hostilities in connection with the Great War placed the whole resources of his State and his personal services at the disposal of the Crown. His Highness has been a most generous contributor to the various War Funds, both Imperial and Local.

BAHAWALPUR (Punjab)

THE Ruling Family of Bahawalpur claims descent from the Abbasid Khalfis of Egypt. The tribe originally came from Sind. During

the First Afghan War the Nawab of Bahawalpur rendered assistance to the British and was rewarded by a grant of territory and a life pension. The present Nawab who is a minor is His Highness Nawab Sadq Muhammad Khan, who was born in 1904 and succeeded in 1907. During His Highness's minority the State is managed by a Council of Regency. The State supports an Imperial Service Silladar Camel Transport Corps consisting of 355 men and 144 camels in addition to other troops. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 17 guns.

At the outbreak of the European war the Bahawalpur Durbar, actuated by a deep sense of loyalty to the Crown, placed all their troops and resources at the disposal of the Imperial Government. The Imperial

Service Camel Corps of the State were in due course accepted and started on field service as occasion required. Some of them had the honour of serving the Empire in Egypt, at Ismailia, some at Baira, and others



HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE
SRI SRI KRISHNA VARAHA WODEYAR BAHADUR GCSI

His Highness very shortly after the outbreak of hostilities with Germany contributed the magnificent amount of £330,000 towards the expenses of the War.





HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA OF GWALIOR.

MAJOR GENERAL H. H. SIR MADHAVA RAO SCINDIA, C.E.D., C.E.S.I., A.D.C. TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING-EMPEROR,
LL.D. (Cambridge and Edinburgh), D.C.L. (Oxford).

[Photo by Vandek.]



[A 0 6] HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF KASHMIR AND JAMMU [See on 6]
 1 JOR-GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR PRATAP SINGH IN DAR MIHANDAR BAHADUR
 SIPAHSI SULTANAT GCSI CCIE

at Mombas. All of them have been commended by the Inspector General of Imperial Service Troops as having done good service. The Commandant of the

State Troops Lieutenant-Colonel Muhammad Afzal Khan was employed on Intelligence work with the Expeditionary Force and is spoken of by the General Staff

Office Indian Expeditionary Force 'D' as having successfully performed good work in connection with a difficult and dangerous mission.

Besides the Imperial Service Camel Corps 30 mules fully equipped with saddlery were also given by the State. The Durbar contributed Rs. 50,000 to the Indian Relief Fund from the State Treasury and Rs. 27,000 was subscribed by the officials and subject of the State. The Durbar recently offered Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of an armoured car or plane for the Punjab Airplane Fund.

BARODA

THE history of the progressive State of Baroda dates from the break up of the Moghul Empire. The founder of the present Ruling Family was Piplaji Gekwar who greatly distinguished himself during the first Marhatta invasion of Gujarat in 1705.

The present Ruler is His Highness Sir Sayaji Rao Gekwar (C.S.I.) who was invested with full ruling powers in 1881.

On the outbreak of the Great War His Highness the Maharajah Gekwar placed his troops and the resources of his State at the disposal of the Government of India. His Excellency the Viceroy while thanking His Highness Government for this patriotic offer conveyed the gratifying assurance that should the course of operations require the employment of the armed strength of India advantage would be taken of the said offer.

Besides the general offer His Highness has placed a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 at the disposal of His Excellency the Viceroy to be spent on the provision and equipment of aeroplanes. His Highness has in addition contributed altogether Rs. 1,40,000 to the several Relief and other Funds started in India and England in connection with the War.

Similarly His Highness has given free of cost to the British Government 13 tents valued at Rs. 8,700 for Hospital

use with the Expeditionary Force in France and 74 horses worth more than Rs. 26,000 have also been given to the Government. The State steam tug *Julilee* has been placed at the disposal of the Military authorities for transport purposes.

Indian troops going to the front were on their way entertained at the Baroda Station the expenses of this entertainment being Rs. 7,300.

In the State Military Department His Highness has allowed at some expense about 157 men to join the British Army. He has also permitted and afforded facilities to three of his British Military Officers Colonel Rigg, Major Wood and Major Webster to proceed on special leave to Europe to take up service with the Expeditionary Force.

His Highness subjects and officers following his worthy example subscribed largely to the War Relief Ambulance and other Funds.

In addition to earlier and munificent donations in connection with the Great War His Highness the Maharajah Gekwar is contributing a further sum of Rs. 12,000 per mensem, and will continue to do so until peace is concluded.

The women of Baroda like their sisters in other parts of the Indian Empire have done much in connection with War Relief. A Baroda Women's War Fund was started soon after the outbreak of hostilities and Her Highness the Maharani Gekwar who has shown unflinching interest and solicitude in its working headed the subscription list whilst countless cases of comforts have been despatched to aid in the succour of the troops on active service. In connection with the Baroda Women's War Fund the ladies of Baroda have held weekly work meetings at the Residency where also plans have from time to time been discussed having as their praiseworthy object the further extension of their activities and usefulness in the Empire's righteous cause.



[Photo by]

HER HIGHNESS THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL

[J. P. & Co.]

II H SAWAI SU TAN JAHAN BT LM SAH BA (CSE) GCII CI

BENARES.

THE founder of the ruling family of Benares was one Mansa Ram, who entered the service of the Governor of Benares under the Nawab of Oudh in the early eighteenth century. In 1794, owing to the mal-administration of the estates which had accumulated under the Rajah of Benares an agreement was concluded by which the lands held by the Rajah in his own right were separated from the rest of the province of which he was simply administrator. The direct control of the latter was assumed by the Government and an annual income of one lakh of rupees was assured to the Rajah while the former constituted the Domains. There was thus constituted what for over a century was known as the Family Domains of the Maharajah of Benares. On the 1st of April 1911, these Domains became a State consisting of the priganas of Bhadohi (or Konri) and Chakia (or Kera Mangraur) with the fort of Ramnagar. The Maharajah's powers are those of a Ruling Chief subject to certain conditions. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharajah Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur G.C.I.E. who was born in 1835 and succeeded to the Estates in 1889.

At the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 His Highness the Maharajah placed his personal services and the whole resources of his State at the disposal of the Crown. His Highness also offered his State troops for service.

Amongst His Highness' thoughtful and valuable donations etc., were the following—

War Relief Fund Rs 7,500, 40 Cavalry Horses and 16 Tents (costing approximately Rs 20,000) for Hospital purposes

BHOPAL.

THE State of Bhopal was founded by Dost Mahomed Khan, an Afghan from Tirah, who in the year 1708

sought employment under the Moghul Court at Delhi and subsequently obtained a lease of the Berasia Perganas. He extended his dominions, assumed independence and thereafter adopted the title of Nawab.

Of subsequent rulers one of the most notable was Mamulla, a lady of remarkable power, who ruled the State for some 50 years.

None the less notable as a ruler and a woman is the noble and cultured lady who to day controls the destinies and administration of this in many ways prosperous and important State. Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. & Begum of Bhopal, succeeded in 1900. Her Highness is assisted in the general administration of the State by her eldest son Nawab Mahomed Nasrulla Khan, whilst Her Highness' second son General Nawabzada Haji Hufiz Mahomed Obaidullah Khan Sahib Bahadur, K.C.S.I., is Commander in Chief of the Bhopal State Military Forces numbering about 1,750 men, including a regiment of Imperial Service Cavalry.

The outbreak of hostilities in the Great War which occurred with such dramatic suddenness found Bhopal and its honoured Ruler ready to take their due share in the claims of Imperial connection. From the very commencement Her Highness the Begum became one of the most strenuous workers in the cause of 'England's Righteous War'.

Her Highness' noble work and open handed generosity will never be forgotten. Typically characteristic of this enlightened and gracious lady was the telegraphic message which she despatched on the occasion of the anniversary of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.

The message read by H. L. The Governor of Bombay to a large and picturesque gathering so well worthy of a place in history, it took the form of a solemn appeal to womanhood, eloquent in its simple language of impressiveness and pregnant with the spirit of loyalty.

'I am extremely sorry and disappointed that I am unable to attend the anniversary meeting of the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund to day. I had been looking forward most keenly to coming and saying a few words at the meeting but if circumstances have compelled me to abandon my proposed visit to Bombay and I am not present with your Excellency in body at this meeting with you I am there in spirit to day. I am convinced that the womanhood of India will rise to the occasion and will do all that is in its power in response to the call of the Empire which is engaged in the most stupendous conflict in the history of the world. In a war like this in which almost the entire forces of right and justice in the world are at grips with hosts of brutality and barbarity victory will not come to us unless the support of the womanhood is also thrown into the scale to reinforce the cause for which England has taken up arms. The Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund has done splendid work under the guidance of your Excellency's inspiring example but much still remains to be done and I am sure whatever the call and however great the emergency the women will do their very best and now that their worth is being weighed in the balance they will not be found wanting.

The following are Her Highness's chief contributions in connection with the War up to the end of August

His Highness The Prince of Wales' Relief Fund	Rs 1,00,000
War Relief Fund of India	Rs 1,00,000
Hospital St. Paul's	2,00,000
St. John Ambulance Association	5,000
Officers Families Fund	5,000
Has sent and is sending from time to time a generous supply of comforts for the 9th Bhopal Infantry on service at the Indian Expeditionary Force	
The War Office Dept Bombay 300 blankets 13 pairs of socks	
One set of bed	Rs 50
3000 Artillery 105	
Motor Car 1000	
Transport of Government Property Notes worth five lakhs of rupees	
For the cost of the troops	Rs 25,000
St. John Ambulance Association Bombay	1,00,000
of the 1st and 2nd Cavalry Divisions	
blankets for the 1st and 2nd Cavalry Divisions	

15000 soldiers from the 5th and 6th Infantry	
St. John Ambulance Association of Jerusalem	Rs 6,000
Sent to Political Agent as a subscription to the Official Committee for the relief of Belgian Victims of the War	5,000
Maritime League London	£ 80
Blankets for the relief of Prisoners in Germany	Rs 1,000
For two Motor Launches	14,000
For the National War Loan	£ 13,300

BIKANIR

THE large State of Bikanir in Rajputana was founded by Bikanir Rathor Rajput, in the 15th century. Bikanir Singh the first Rajah and who was one of Akbar's most distinguished generals, built the main fort of Bikanir.

The present Ruler, who is entitled to a salute of 17 guns is Colonel H. H. Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur GCSI, GCIE, ADC to the King who was born in 1880 and invested with full powers in 1898. He raised an Imperial Service Camel Corps which served in China and Somaliland and His Highness served in the former campaign himself being mentioned in despatches.

On the outbreak of hostilities with Germany His Highness with characteristic loyalty immediately placed his personal services and the resources of his State at the disposal of the Crown. He has since seen active service both in Egypt and in the Western theatre of the War and has liberally contributed to the various War Funds etc. (See letter press under portrait). In 1900 His Highness was awarded the first class Kaisar-i-Hind medal for the active part he took in relieving the great famine of 1899-1900. He is an honorary LL.D. of Cambridge.

BURDWAN (Bengal).

BURDWAN is first mentioned in Mahomedan histories in 1571. It contains the Palace and fine gardens of the Maharajah the Sivajaya a collection of 108 temples arranged in two circles and the shrine of Pirbahram. The Rulers of Burdwan have held rank and wealth since 1657 and the family has



HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE

H. H. SRI PADMANABHA DASSA VANDI SIR RAJA RAMA VARMA KULASEKHARA KIRITAJATI MANI
SULTAN MAHARAJA RAJA RAMA RAJA LAHORE SHAMSHER JAH
SIR THE PRINCE OF BANGALORE

Officer in Charge, Calcutta

ever been profoundly loyal to British rule since the District was ceded in 1760. The present ruler is His Highness the Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bihadur Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, KCSI, KCIF, IOM.

His Highness has been a most generous contributor to the various Relief Funds in connection with the Great War and has, in addition, subscribed to the Hospital Ship *Loyalty* of which he was also one of the early promoters.

The following are His Highness' and Family donations to the various Funds enumerated—

The Imperial Indian Relief Fund	Rs 15 000
If R H The Prince of Wales Fund	1 500
The Indian Soldiers' Fund London	3 500
The Bengal Volunteer Ambulance Corps Fund	20 000
The Calcutta War Gift Fund	1 111
The St. John Ambulance Association (for a unit of ten beds—through Col. Hall, Civil Surgeon of Burdwan)	250
The Maharani Adhiram's contribution to provide a unit of ten beds for the Indian Army Ambulance Fund	750
The Maharaj Kumari Sudharani's contribution to provide a unit of ten beds for the Indian Army Ambulance Fund	250
The Maharaj Kumari Lalitaram's contribution to provide a unit of ten beds for the Indian Army Ambulance Fund	250
The Agra Ambulance Fund	100
The Dobson War Relief Hospital Fund	450
The Belgian Relief Fund	300
The Daily Telegraph Belgian Fund	150
The Calcutta Y M C A Emergency Fund	300
Miscellaneous contributions and aids to charity performances etc. relating to the War	478
Besides the above a monthly contribution of Rs 1 500 in the names of the Maharaja Bihadur the Maharani Adhiram the Maharajadhiraja Kumar and the two Maharaj Kumaris is being paid since January 1915 and this will continue till the end of the War. Amount to end of December	18 000
	Rs 61 889

CHAMBA (Punjaub)

THE small but picturesque hill State of Chamba is shut in almost on every side by lofty mountain

ranges—West and North by those of Kashtmir and East and South by Kangra and Gurdaspur. The State is a favourite resort for *shikar*.

Chamba was founded probably in the 6th century and the town of Chamba itself was built by Sahul Varma about 920 A.D. The State maintained its independence until the Moghul conquest of India. Under the Moghuls it became tributary to the Empire but its internal administration was not interfered with and it escaped almost unscathed from Sikh aggression.

The present Chief is His Highness Rajul Sir Bhure Singh, KCSI, CIF, who was born in 1869 and succeeded in 1904.

Soon after the outbreak of the Great War His Highness made the following generous offers and contributions—

	Rs
War Fund	50 000
Prince of Wales Fund	£ 100
	Rs
Imperial Indian Relief Fund	5 000
Punjab Aeroplane Fund	30 000
	Nos
Water Horses	19
Provisions and firewood for the families of the Gurkhas at Bakloh and potatoes to the wives of soldiers at Dalhousie	

DATIA (Central India).

THE territory now known as the Datia State was granted by the Chief of Orcha to his son Bhagwan Rao, in 1626, and this was extended by conquest and by grants from the Delhi Emperors.

The present Ruler is His Highness Maharajah Lokendra Gobind Singh Bahadur, who was born in 1886 and succeeded in 1907.

Immediately on the declaration of the War His Highness the Maharajah Sahib made an offer of his personal services and placed all the resources of the State and his people at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor. In reply to this patriotic message a telegram of



HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF JHALUR
 MAJOR GENERAL, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ SIR SAJJAD HADID SINGH BAHADUR
 GCSI GCIF CVO ILD (17th Feb 1911)
 [17 Feb 1911]

congratulation and thanks was received from the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India on the 9th August 1914, and on the 10th idem a telegram was received from the Indian Government conveying His Excellency the Viceroy's thanks for His Highness' loyal message.

His Highness was one of the first Chiefs to join His Highness the Maharajah Scindia in the offer of the Hospital Ship *Loyalty* to Government.

On the 20th August 1914, the Birthday Anniversary of His Highness a committee was formed to raise subscription for the Imperial Indian Fund with His Highness as President and the Dewan as Vice-President. In appealing for funds Dewan Bahadur T. Chhajram explained the nature of the War, the duty of the Ruler and the people of the State and the necessity for help in response to the appeal. Rs. 920 were subscribed on the spot. Sub-Committees for Tehsils were also formed with Tahsildars as Presidents and in order to keep the general public informed of the real state of affairs prevailing at the theatre of War the Durbar sanctioned the subscribing of daily Hindi papers by the Tahsildars with instructions to communicate the news in their tours to the villagers and to circulate the paper among the village school masters.

On receipt of His Majesty the King Emperor's message to the Princes and people of India on the 10th September 1914 His Highness again offered his personal service and the resources of his State and people to the Government. The families of the subjects of the State serving with the British army at the front were granted suitable maintenance allowances by the State.

On receiving the news of the breaking out of the War with Turkey on the 3rd November 1914 His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur convened a meeting of all feeling

Whom him and others and explained the necessity which compelled the Empire to retaliate on Turkey after unbearable patience. His Highness was followed by His Dewan who enumerated the unfriendly acts of Turkey since the commencement of the War.

Seeing that the crisis was likely to last long and recognizing that Path State must bear its share of responsibility in the War His Highness consulted the people on the subject and finding everyone rich and poor alike prepared to take his humbly share in this righteous cause, decided upon contributing Rs. 25,000 annually in two equal instalments every half year to

warrant the expenses of War, till the War is brought to a conclusion and the 1st and the 2nd instalments were paid into Government Treasury at Jhansi in January and June 1915 respectively. The Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India warmly appreciated this loyal and patriotic offer and a telegram was received from Government gratefully accepting the same.

Later His Highness offered an Armoured Motor Car, costing approximately Rs. 40,000 for service at the front, offering to bear the expenses of the staff required whilst the War lasted. Government gratefully accepted the offer of the car but thought it desirable to leave the question of the employment of officers and men required for the Car to the Military Authorities.

His Highness' keen desire all along has been to take part in the War personally but the opportunity has not yet come though he is yet trying to that end.



[Photo 6]

THE DEWAN (CHIEF MINISTER) OF DHAR
SHREE T. CHHAJRAM DEWAN BAHADUR

[1914-15]

DHAR (Central India).

THE State takes its name from the ancient city of Dhar, long famous as the capital of the Paramara Rajputs who ruled over Malwa from the 9th to the 13th century, and from whom the ruling house of Dhar claim descent. In the middle of the 18th century the Chief of Dhar, Anand Rao,



HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF ALWAR
H. H. SIR JAS SINGH BAHADUR KCSI KCIE
[Photo by Vera & Co.]

was one of the leading chiefs of Central India, sharing with the Maharajahs Holkar and Scindia the rule of Malwa. The present Ruler is His Highness Rajah Sir Udayi Rao Puar, Sahib Bahadur, K C S I, who was born in 1886. The State Durbar has contributed some Rs 74,500 to the various War Funds, whilst to this has to be added the donations from the State Relief Fund which had realized close upon Rs 11,000, up to the end of June 1915. His Highness is known as a most loyal and enlightened Chief.

DHRANGADHRA (Kathiawar).

THE Chief of Dhrangadhra belongs to the Jhala tribe, originally a sub-division of the Makrana family. This tribe is of great antiquity, and is said to have entered Kathiwar from the north establishing itself first at Patni in the Ahmedabad District, thence moving to Halvad and finally settling in its present seat. The greater part of this territory was probably annexed at one time by the Mahomedan rulers of Gujarat.

Subsequently during the reign of the Emperor Aurangzebe (1658-1707), the sub-division of Halvad then called Muhammadnagar was restored to the Jhala family. The petty States of Limbdi, Wadhwan, Chuda Sava and Than Lakhtar in Kathiwar are offshoots from Dhrangadhra and the house of Wankar claims to be descended from an elder branch of the same race. His Highness the Maharaja Shri Ghanshyamsingji, Raj Sahib of Dhrangadhra is the Ruling Chief and the head of the Jhala Rajput family.

The following generous contributions were made by His Highness and Her Highness the Maharani in connection with the War —

<i>Contributions from His Highness</i>	
The Bombay Branch of the Imperial War Relief Fund	Rs 20,000
Cost of two Motor Ambulances forming part of the Motor Ambulance Fleet from the Chiefs of Kathiawar	26,000
Hindu Branch of the St John Ambulance Association Bombay	1,000

Black Water Horses as remounts for the British Cavalry worth about Rs 22,000	36
Large Tents of the aggregate area of 3,436 square feet for Field Hospital purposes	5
<i>Contributions from Her Highness</i>	Rs
Bombay Branch of the Imperial War Relief Fund	3,000
The Women's Branch of the Imperial War Fund	1,000

GIDHAUR (Monghyr).

GIDHAUR is an Estate in the District of Monghyr in the Province of Behar and Orissa. The present Maharajah is His Highness the Honble Maharajah Sir Rameswar Prasad Singh, Bahadur, K C I E.

In connection with the Great War His Highness subscribed Rs 2,000 to the Imperial Relief Fund, some Rs 1,750 for comforts for the Indian Troops serving at the Front and the St John Ambulance Fund. He also contributed Rs 2,500 for the purchase of horses, this sum being paid in to the Army Remount Department. He has also made an offer of a number of ponies for the purposes which they would be most suitable in connection with the War.

GONDAL.

GONDAL is a first class State in Kathiwar (Gujarat). The Chief of Gondal is a Rajput of the Jadeja stock with the title of Thakur Sahib, the present Chief being His Highness Sir Bhagat Singhji Sagramji G C I E, LL D, D C L M D, F R C P, F R S E, Fellow of Bombay University.

The early founder of the State, Kumbhoji I, had a modest estate of 20 villages. Kumbhoji II, the most powerful Chief of the House, widened the territories to almost their present limits by conquest, but it was left to the present ruler to develop its resources to the utmost, and in the words of Lord Reay Governor of Bombay, by its 'importance and advanced administration' to get it recognised as a First Class State.



141 HNL. THE MAHARAJ HO 147
 II MAHARAJ TORLANDA COV MD SINGI BAHAD R
 [The artist & c]



115 H G INESS RAJAH S R UD AJI R O FUAR SAHIB BAHADUR KCSI

The Ruler of Dhar Central India

[Photo by V. de la Co.]

Gondal has always been pre-eminent amongst the States of its class for the vigour with which public works have been prosecuted, and was one of the earliest pioneers of railway enterprise in Kathiawar, having initiated the Dhasa-Dhoraji line : it subsequently built other lines in partnership with other Native States in Kathiawar. The Capital is Gondal, a fortified town on the line between Rajkot and Jetalsar.

His Highness who, as will be seen from the foregoing, is a prince of many parts, has been a most generous contributor to the various War Funds, whilst in profound loyalty to the British Crown it may truly be said that His Highness the Thakur Sahib of Gondal takes second place to no other Chief in India.

Amongst His Highness' and Her Highness the Rani Sahiba's contributions in connection with the Great War are the following :—

Imperial Indian War Relief Fund on 30th September 1914 ..	Rs. 25,000
The Lady Hardinge Hospital, Bombay ..	5,000
The St. John Ambulance Brigade, Hindu Division ..	3,000
Indian Soldiers' Fund in London, £1,000 ..	15,000
Contribution to the gift of Ambulance Motor Cars by the Kathiawar States ..	10,650
War Hospital Fund in France (through Mrs. Argyle Robertson) ..	300
Her Highness the Rani Sahiba's contribution to the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund ..	2,000
Her Highness the Rani Sahiba's contribution to the Rajkot Branch Tailoring Fund ..	50
Gondal State Subjects' contribution to the Imperial War Relief Fund ..	3,000
TOTAL ..	64,000

GWALIOR.

HIS Highness the Maharajah Major-General Sir Madhava Rao Scindia, G.C.V.O., C.C.S.I., A.D.C. to H. M. the King-Emperor, LL.D. (Cambridge and Edinburgh), D.C.L. (Oxford).

The House of Scindia traces its descent from the time of the famous Moghul Emperor Aurungzebe, the founder being named Ranaji Scindia.

The present Ruler succeeded in 1886 and was invested with ruling powers in 1894. His Highness, who holds an honorary commission as Major-General in the British Army, and is an honorary LL.D. of Cambridge and Edinburgh and D.C.L. (Oxford), served on the Staff of General Sir A. Gaselee, K.C.B., who held the chief command of the China Expeditionary Force during the Boxer rising in 1900. This recalls to memory the chartering and equipment of a hospital ship named the *Gwalior* by His Highness on that occasion. The *Gwalior* made three voyages between Calcutta and Taku, 1900-01, being afterwards dismantled and paid off after having conveyed some 700 sick and wounded officers and men of the Expeditionary Force during these trips.

It is, however, in connection with the Great War which in 1914 saw the forces of the vast Empire over which the British flag flies, involved in hostilities in three continents, that the name and fame of His Highness the Maharajah in association with his profound loyalty to the Throne, earnest solicitude in the Empire's cause, and his boundless generosity, will go down to posterity for all time and, as His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Right Honourable Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., in the course of his memorable speech on the occasion of his recent visit to Gwalior State as the guest of His Highness the Maharajah, rightly remarked—"Will be a monument to which His Highness and his successors after him will always be able to point with legitimate pride. But," continued the Viceroy, "it is not so much the magnitude of His Highness' donations, vast though it is, that appeals to the imagination and touches the hearts of his friends and admirers. It is the spirit of loyalty and sympathy that underlies them. Ever since the War began every want that His Highness has been able to discover by enquiry in this country, or through his Agents in London, has immediately been supplied."

Again still more recently when the Viceroy visited Gwalior and during the Christmas week unveiled the statue of His Highness Sir Jayaji Rao the distinguished father of the present Maharajah,

the British Empire and to attain that goal he is striving with all his characteristic energy to improve the condition of his people' Those words stand true to day Who is there in India who knows more



[Photo by]

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM OF HYDRABAD
H. H. SIR NIZAM ALI KHAN, C.C.F.

[H. H. Sir Nizam Ali Khan]

His Excellency in the course of his speech said —

Just ten years ago when His Majesty, then Prince of Wales visited Gwalior, he said of him 'His goal is the stability of

about the administration of his State or takes a greater personal interest in its details?' The stormy days of the Mutiny find their counterpart now in the great crisis of war through which the Empire is

passing, and who is there in India who has given more thought and care to devising means by which he might help the Empire in the great struggle. I will not dwell on this topic, but I do feel that if he in whose memory this statue is erected could have known how worthily his son was to follow in his footsteps and to what distinction he was to raise the name and fame of Gwalior then, indeed, he would have been a proud and happy man."

To commemorate this memorable occasion His Highness has expressed the desire to replace those of the armed aeroplanes which he had previously presented to the Indian Government and which have now been placed *hors de combat*.

At the outbreak of hostilities against Germany, His Highness the Maharajah immediately placed the whole resources of his State at the disposal of the Crown and only those who know him best truly know how intense were His Highness' feelings of regret at being prevented, owing to indisposition, from proceeding in person to the theatre of War.

Besides maintaining two Imperial Service Regiments and a Transport Corps on service at the front, and making princely donations to the various Relief Funds, amounting to over £50,000, His Highness undertook to pay the whole of the balance of the cost of the *Hospital Ship Loyalty* after the subscriptions of the various Chiefs concerned had been deducted. (The Chiefs whose names are associated in this connection include the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Begum of Bhopal, and the Maharajahs of Kashmir, Jaipur, Indore, Dhar, Benares, Darbhanga, Burdwan, Rutlam and others.)

The *Loyalty* (formerly the *SS Empress of India*) is a 6,000-ton vessel and was bought by His Highness from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for £85,000. The *Loyalty*, which was fitted out at Bombay, has a complete operation theatre, a full complement of nurses, some 300 beds, and is furnished with

every conceivable requirement of a hospital ship. She left on her maiden voyage and consequent mission of mercy on the 29th of November 1914.

Previous to her departure the *Loyalty* was inspected by His Highness the Maharajah, who was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Haksar, C.I.E., and other officers. Later Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon paid an informal visit to the vessel which subsequently steamed out of the Alexandra Dock flying the Red Cross flag and with Major Watson, M.C. (in Medical Charge) and Majors Tyrell and Franklin and Captain Phatak as the rest of the Superior Staff.

As a mark of his loyalty and devotion to His Majesty the King-Emperor, and of his earnest desire to provide aid to the sailors and soldiers who were wounded in action while fighting for the honour of England against His Majesty's enemies, His Highness, as a "Christmas Gift," presented to His Majesty a fleet of 41 motor ambulance cars, 4 officers' cars, 5 lorries, and 20 motor cycles.

The Fleet was duly presented to His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace on December 21st 1914, by Colonel Sir David Barr, Member of the Secretary of State's Council who represented His Highness.

After inspection by Their Majesties the King and Queen His Majesty informed the representative of His Highness that he intended to telegraph his thanks personally and accordingly in due course H. H. the Maharajah Scindia received the following gracious message—

I have just inspected the Fleet of Ambulance Cars which Sir David Barr has presented to me in your name. I gratefully accept, in the name of my Navy and Army this munificent gift as a Christmas present from Your Highness. It is yet another proof of your unswerving loyalty to my Throne and Person and of your thoughtful interest in the welfare of the Empire."

Besides this splendid Ambulance Fleet which cost £25,000 His Highness presented

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Besides this splendid Ambulance Fleet which cost £25,000, His Highness presented

for the use of the British Expeditionary Force motor transport and motor cars costing approximately £23 000

Six aeroplanes mounted with guns and armoured estimated to cost £18 000 formed another of the Maharajah's thoughtful and extremely valuable contribution. Three of these have so far been utilized by Government.

At Nairobi East Africa His Highness at an initial cost of about £12 000 has established a Convalescent Home for 6 officers and 50 sepoys. This Home His Highness maintains until the end of the War at a monthly cost of close upon £1 000.

Through His Highness the Viceroy His Highness recently presented to the Minister of Munitions the sum of £6 000 for expenditure in such manner as may be found most useful. Mr Lloyd George gratefully accepted this generous gift.

His Highness placed at the disposal of the Government of India the use of the State Electric Workshops and Leather Factory for the manufacture of munitions.

Other princely donations by His Highness in connection with the War were —

H R H The Prince of Wales Fund	£ 0 000
Belga Red Cross Fund	£ 1 000
H M Queen Mary's Needlework Club	£ 1 000
Bombay Women's War Fund	£ 1 000
For purchase of Binoculars	£ 000
Lady Lansdowne's Officers' Families Fund	£ 500
H R H Princess Mary's Christmas Fund	£ 000

Red Cross Gifts for sick and wounded soldiers (5 000 British and 5 000 Indian) each consisting of 500 complete units of

10 beds each were despatched to the St John Ambulance War Gifts Depot at Bombay. Those for the British troops were consigned to hospitals in Egypt, the Dardanelles, East Africa and the Persian Gulf whilst those for the Indian units were despatched to France and England. The approximate cost of these Red Cross Gifts was £30 000.

Not the least interesting item in a very long list of offers and contributions of a very varied and invaluable character is that referring to His Highness's gift of three million cigarettes many

thousands of tins of vaseline and 20 000 maunds of tobacco for the Indian troops serving in France.

The gift of 349 horses, the offer of training 600 Government Artillery horses and the gift of 50 tents for Hospital use with the Expeditionary Force in the



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Western theatre of War, are other examples of His Highness' varied interest and thoughtful generosity

Neither was the comfort of the troops proceeding to the front overlooked. All military details who passed through Gwalior on their way to the War, or in relief of those proceeding, were entertained to breakfast and to tea

For the purpose of offering prayers for the success of the British arms, His Highness contributed approximately £5 000 in order to ensure the proper organization of the various Meetings

When the trumpet call of duty sounded, Gwalior and its Ruler were indeed ready, animated with but one spirit and imbued with but one desire—that to take their due share and responsibility in the Empire's cause.

Public activities in Gwalior in connection with the War were many sided. On the outbreak of hostilities the Durbar wisely and thoughtfully arranged for a service of war news telegrams (*Reuter*) and a special "War Bulletin," printed in English and Hindi, was started. This "Bulletin" was found very useful in counteracting the effect of mischievous rumours.

The Durbar received from its subjects of all creeds and sects, high and low, all sorts of offers as a mark of their deep-seated loyalty and attachment to their Maharajah and the British Empire and of their faith in the justice of the cause for which the British Empire had been called to arms. There were many who offered to serve in any capacity at the Durbar's discretion, there were Jagirdars and big Zemindars who offered their personal services with all their resources, and there were Landowners and Mustajars who suggested and expressed their readiness to pay five per cent in excess of the land revenue to the Durbar until the war was over. Others there were who offered horses, gifts, money, and even their properties.

Particularly notable as being in every way praiseworthy was the manner in which

the Moslem subjects of His Highness the Maharajah behaved during the War, especially after Turkey became involved in the hostilities, the Durbar received warm assurances of loyalty on all hands, indeed, a strikingly conspicuous feature of the resolutions passed at the massed meetings which were attended purely by Moslem subjects of the Durbar, was the marked disapprobation of the attitude which the Turkish Government had adopted.

The first public activity at Gwalior in connection with the War was the organization of a Ladies' Meeting at the Noulaka Palace, Gwalior which was held on the 22nd of August 1914 and at which Their Highnesses the Dowager Maharani and the Senior and Junior Maharanis were present. Her Highness the Dowager Maharani Sahibza made a stirring appeal on behalf of all sick and wounded soldiers. A Ladies' Committee to organize a Relief Fund was formed and Their Highnesses the Maharanis themselves subscribed a sum of Rs 50,000 to the "Gwalior Ladies War Fund" and a further sum of Rs 13,794 was collected by other ladies the whole amount being subsequently paid into the Gwalior State branch of the Imperial Relief Fund.

The latter Fund had been instituted as the result of a large public meeting held at the Town Hall Lashkar under the presidency of Sardar Appaji Rao Sahib Sahitote, Amir ul Umma etc. Inspiring speeches, breathing loyalty and devotion to the British Throne, were delivered and a sum of Rs 25 000 was subscribed on the spot. The amount subscribed by the people of Gwalior to this Fund up to the 15th June 1915 amounted to Rs 1,50,384, this being exclusive of a sum of Rs 1 lakh subscribed by His Highness the Maharajah Scindia, and the amount subscribed by the Gwalior Ladies Fund (Rs 63,794). In all, the Gwalior State subscription to the Imperial War Fund aggregated Rs 3,14,178 up to June 15th 1915.

The great Durbar Hall at the Palace was transformed for the time being into a vast sewing hall where ladies of all classes

and creeds and sects—Mahrattas Mahomedans Brahmins and Parsis with a few of their European sisters were all drawn

ment Society the Matrons and Nursing Staff of the Jya Arogya Hospital European and Parsi ladies the senior scholars of the



S. D. T. B. N. G. A. MAHARAJA OF GAIKWAD
[The Maharaja of Gaikwad]

together in one great humane cause—helping their brethren at the front. The Members of the Women's Mutual Improve-

Maharaja's Girls School and the Seva Sadan (Widows' Home) all offered their services in this noble work. Arrangements

are also made for a distribution of sewing work at the homes of ladies residing in the town

section as has been already stated, His Highness the Maharajah contributed approximately £30,000



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FELLOW OF ROYAL UNIVERSITY

The Ladies Committee found ample scope for work in preparing hospital clothing and comfort for 10,000 sick and wounded soldiers, British and Indian in this con

The organization from the first worked smoothly and successfully thanks to the solicitude and guidance of Her Highness the Dowager Maharani Sahiba and Their

Highnesses the Senior and Junior Maharajas

When in the fullness of time the Great War shall have come to an end and there comes to be written the un-

dying story of the glorious part which India her Princes and her people have played in connection with the Empire's righteous cause, most assuredly will stand out for the World to read and for all time writ in large characters on that scroll of history and of noble deeds, the truly splendid part played by Gwalior and its Ruler—a record of staunch loyalty to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and to the vast Empire over which he ruled at a period of supreme trial



HIS HIGHNESS THE RANA SAHIB OF JODHPUR (Maharaja)
H. H. RANA SAHIB OF JODHPUR
[Phot. by Messrs. G. & S. P. S.]

INDORE (Central India)

THE founder of the House of Indore, Mallhar Rao Holkar, was born in 1693. His soldierly qualities brought him to the notice of the then Paishwa, who took him into his service and employed him in his conquests.

The present Ruler is His Highness Maharajah Tukoji Rao Holkar, who was born in 1890 and was formally invested with ruling powers in November 1911.

The State supports upwards of 500 Imperial Service Troops.

On the outbreak of the Great War His Highness, whose profound loyalty to the British Raj is well known, at once placed at the disposal of the Crown the whole resources of his State.

Amongst the princely donations of His Highness to the various War and Relief Funds from time to time are the following—

Subscription to Imperial Indian Relief Fund Rs. 1,00,000
Prince of Wales' Relief Fund Rs. 75,000
St. John Ambulance Association Rs. 20,000
Victory, awarded for the staff of the Indian Expeditionary Force Rs. 50,000
For comforts of the Indian Troops Rs. 1,00,000

His Highness has also agreed to share with other Princes the expenses of the Maharajah's Royal Ship Loyalty. One Sub Assistant and two Senior Compilers from the staff of the State Medical Department

were also deputed with the Hospital Ship Loyalty. To alleviate distress among the families of those of the Holkars Imperial Service Transport employed on active service His Highness was pleased to order that relief to such persons would be given by the State.

The Holkars Imperial Service Transport Corps, consisting of 230 units and 1,504 animals, proceeded on field service on the 11th of September 1914.

Ten transport tongas with harness and 72 horses from the State Army were supplied for service in the field. His Highness had also offered to meet the cost of despatching the horses to their destination and maintaining them during the journey, but this offer was not accepted by the Government of India owing to the difficulty of assessing the amount involved. A wounded agent from the Imperial Service Transport was also sent on active service on the 17th May 1915 and 20 men proceeded to ——— as reinforcements.

JAIPUR

JAIPUR, one of the nineteen States forming the province of Rajputana, comprises an area of some 15,579 square miles with a population of about 30,00,000.

Jaipur city is the largest town in Rajputana, and is one of the few eastern cities laid out on a regular plan.

The present ruler is Major-General His Highness Sir Sawai Madho Singh Bahadur, GCSI, GCIE, GCVO, LL D (Edinburgh), who is of very ancient lineage and is the head of the Kuchhawa clan of Rajputs tracing descent from Kushi, one of the sons of Rama, the celebrated King of Ayodhya (the modern Oudh) and the hero of the famous epic poem the *Ramayana*. His ancestors left Ayodhya and established themselves first in Narwar and Gwahor, where they held sway for eight and a half centuries, and afterwards in Amber, a stronghold of the Minas, which they made their capital in the year A D 1150. Amber remained the capital of Dhundhar, the old name of Jaipur State, until the year 1728 when Maharajah Jai Singh built the present capital Jaipur and named it after himself.

In by-gone days the Maharajahs of Jaipur acquired fame as statesmen as well as warriors, and according to the times in which they lived, were enlightened and progressive rulers. Maharajah Sawai Jai Singh, for example, was a learned astronomer and his instruments and the records of his celestial observations are still carefully preserved in the capital which he founded. His Highness the present Maharajah is a son of the Thakur of Isarda, a nobleman of the Rajawat Sept of the Kuchhawa clan from which Sept the Rulers of Jaipur are chosen and was adopted by the late Maharajah Ram Singh on his death-bed when he was only 19 years old. He succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1880.

During his thirty-four years of rule the present Maharajah has proved himself to be a wise, capable and most enlightened administrator, and the State has prospered wonderfully under his control, in fact

competent authorities have declared that Jaipur is one of the best governed States in India. The appreciation of His Highness' work by the Government of India is borne evidence to by the many distinctions conferred on him at various times.

His Highness' interest in the welfare of the British Empire is well known. When the Transvaal War broke out he offered substantial aid to the British Government and contributed 2 lakhs of rupees to the War Funds and to still further show his interest in Imperial affairs he established the Imperial Service Transport Corps, consisting of 1,200 ponies, 578 folding iron carts, 16 ambulance tongas, and 775 officers and men. This Corps has already seen active service in the Chitral and Tirah Expeditions and acquitted itself creditably. The detachment of the Jaipur Transport Corps who are serving in Mesopotamia have been very highly commended for 'their great dash and devotion to duty in the collection and removal of the wounded in the firing line. Besides this Transport Corps the Military Force of the State consists of 5,000 Infantry, divided into eight regiments, 5,000 Nagas (Irregular Infantry), 700 Cavalry, 860 Artillery, and 200 camel hows with about 22,000 men. The Jagirdars also maintain 5,782 horsemen who serve the Durbai whenever required.

In 1899-1900 Jaipur suffered terribly from famine and His Highness, though brought face to face with the sufferings of his own people, realized how potent was the value of money instantly available in relieving distress. He accordingly founded a permanent Famine Fund for India by subscribing Rs. 26,00,000 to the fund. Among his many other princely liberalities the following donations may be mentioned — the All India Victoria Memorial Rs. 2,50,000, the Imperial Institute, London Rs. 3,00,000, the King Edward Hospital Fund London Rs. 75,000, Ajmer Mayo College Endowment Funds Rs. 30,000, the All India King Edward Memorial Fund Rs. 5,000. In Memory of the Queen Empress Victoria he added Rs. 4,00,000 to the Famine Funds. In commemoration of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Jaipur in 1905 he gave an additional Rs. 3,00,000 to the Famine Funds. The Senior Maharani Her Highness the late Maharani Jadonji also contributed Rs. 2,00,000 to the Famine Relief Funds, to Queen Alexandra's Fund London Rs. 1,00,000, to the Mayo College Fund Rs. 2,00,000, to the Lady Minto Nursing Association Rs. 20,000. To commemorate the visit of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India to Jaipur in 1912 His Highness remitted arrears of land revenue due from subjects amounting to rupees fifty lakhs. His Highness made gift of Rs. 50,000 as a thank offering on the birthday of H. E. Lord Harding for his recovery from illness. Towards the funds for the Women's Medical College and Hospital and Nursing School at Delhi he has subscribed Rs. 3,00,000.

In connection with the present war in Europe. It is the Maharajah of Jaipur who has subscribed Rs. 1,00,000 to the Prince of Wales' Relief Fund in London, Rs. 1,00,000 to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Rs. 1,500 to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild London, Rs. 1,500 to Officers' Families' Fund, London, Rs. 1,000 to St John Ambulance War Funds, and Rs. 1,00,000, to the Ladies' Committee of St John Ambulance Association, Ajmer. His Highness has recently sent to Her Imperial Majesty a sum of Rs. 15,000 as his New Year's gift to the sailors and soldiers now fighting for the Empire and has contributed Rs. 5,00,000 towards the expenses of the war, and Rs. 5,000 to the St John Ambulance Red Cross War Fund which amount His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to allocate for the upkeep of beds in the Delhi and St John Ambulance War Hospital. His Highness participates with his brother Chiefs in the expenses also of equipping and maintaining the Hospital Ship *Loyalty*, and has offered to raise his monthly subscription towards the upkeep of the Hospital Ship *Madras* from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000, with effect from January 1st, 1916.

His Highness the Maharajah was created a G.C.S.I. in 1888, G.C.I.E. in 1901; G.C.V.O. in 1913. He was made an Honorary Colonel of the 13th Rajput Regiment in 1914. In 1908, the Edinburgh University conferred on him the Honorary Degree of LL.D., in 1911, during the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, he was made a Major-General, and in 1912, he was made a Donal of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

The Maharajah of Jaipur is entitled to a salute of 21 guns, the highest number allowed to a Prince in India.

In recognition of the recent recovery of His Majesty the King-Emperor, His Highness has generously given the sum of £2,000 for the provision of machine guns for Indian Regiments.

JIND (Punjaub).

THE history of Jind which together with Patiala and Nabha forms collectively the Phulkian States, as a separate State, dates from 1763. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharajah Sir Ranbir Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., who was born in 1879 and succeeded in 1887. His Highness is descended from the ancestors of the

original Phulkian family. During the Sikh War and the Mutiny the then Rajah of Jind was of great service to the British and was rewarded with a grant of some 600 square miles of land.

On the outbreak of the Great War His Highness placed all the resources of his State, at the disposal of the Crown. His Highness' Imperial Service Regiment is serving in East Africa and has been maintained at full strength.

His Highness contributed the princely donation of Rs. 2 lakhs towards the expenses of the War. The day after the appeal for the Punjab aeroplane fleet appeared in the press, the Maharajah of Jind telegraphed an offer to the Government of an armoured aeroplane for service at the Front. The Maharajah was therefore the first in the province to make such an offer. The Government of India have accepted this gift and it has been decided, with the assent of His Highness, to attach the aeroplane to the fleet which the Punjab is presenting. It will be called the Jind aeroplane. The following are His Highness' subscriptions to the various Relief Funds, etc. :—

	Rs.
(a) To Imperial Indian Relief Fund ..	25,000
(b) Collected from his subjects for Imperial Indian Relief Fund ..	16,325
(c) Towards the Prince of Wales' Fund ..	7,500
(d) For Red Cross Gifts on behalf of himself ..	1,000
(e) For Red Cross Gifts on behalf of Their Highnesses the Maharajahs ..	1,000
(f) Has contributed towards Lady O'Dwyer's Fund for the comforts of the troops serving at the Front ..	1,000

Presented as a birthday gift to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor three Motor Ambulance Cars for Belgian Expeditionary Force in Flanders, at the cost of Rs. 25,000.

His Highness has offered to replace at his cost casualties among animals of his Imperial Service Regiment. Has given 121 Cavalry horses, free of cost, to Government and has undertaken to train the horses required for reinforcements to the Expeditionary Force, and to bear the cost of their upkeep. The first batch of fifty horses were placed under training at Sangur, at State expense.

Other offers and donations by His Highness have been:

10,000 combs for Sikh soldiers and 1,000 Sikh Prayer Books for the sick and wounded among them.



[The Raja of Chamba] [N. 1. 1]

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA OF CHAMBA
H. H. RAJA SIR DHULE SINGH KCSI, CIE



[The Raja of Sirmur] [Moller & Co. S. 1]

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA OF SIRMUR
H. H. RAJA AMAR PRAKASH BAHADUR



[The Nawab of Bahawalpur]

HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB (N. 107) OF BAHAWALPUR
W. W. NAWAB SADAT MUHAMMAD KHAN (born 1904, succeeded 1907)

[Madan Mohan]

Six large tents for Hospital use with the Expeditionary Force in France

Is bearing the entire cost involved in the maintenance of the depot of his Imperial Service Regiment

Relief from the State Treasury to the dependents of such men of the State Imperial Service Regiment as have gone on active service, whether residents of British territory or that of the State

Suitable presents in cash and kind have been and are being given to the sick and wounded of the 1st Imperial Service Regiment involved from the Front and His Highness is sending from time to time comforts for his Regiment on active service

KAPURTHALA (Punjaub).

KAPURTHALA city, the capital of the State of that name in the Punjaub, is said to have been founded in the eleventh century. The ruling family claim descent from Rana Kapur who is reputed to have been a member of the Rajput house of Jaisalmer and who is said to have left his home and founded Kapurthala 900 years ago. Only a small proportion of the population, however are Sikhs, the majority being Mahomedans. For good services during the Mutiny, the then Rajah of Kapurthala was rewarded with a grant of other States in Oudh in which, however, no ruling powers are exercised though in Oudh the Maharajah of Kapurthala, to mark his superiority, is addressed as Rajah-i-Rajgan.

The present Chief is His Highness Rajah-i-Rajgan Maharajah Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur GCSI, who was born in 1872 and succeeded in 1877. His Highness, who was granted the title of Maharajah as an hereditary distinction in 1911 maintains a battalion of Imperial Service Infantry which saw active service during the Tirah Campaign of 1897-98 with the Kurram Moveable Column of the Expeditionary Force commanded by the late Brigadier-General Hill. A small force of local troops is also maintained.

His Highness contributed Rs. 15,000 to the Indian War Relief Fund and Rs. 1,00,000 for the extraordinary expenses of the Imperial Service Troops on active service.

KASHMIR AND JAMMU.

THE very ancient State of Kashmir, with its capital Srinagar, is one of the principal Feudatory States. It occupies a fine valley in the Himalayas, beyond the confines of India proper, and to the north east of the Punjaub.

Kashmir is of world wide fame for the magnificence of its scenery, the surpassing beauty and grandeur of which various poets have from time almost immemorial made their theme, not the least among them being the Irish poet, Thomas Moore, who has immortalized the Vale of Kashmir in his famous "Lalla Rookh".

The State, which is rich in archeological remains and temples of great antiquity, is annually visited by thousands and thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India. In the year 1586 Kashmir fell into the hands of the famous Moghul Emperor Akbar. Succeeding Delhi Emperors Jehangir and Aurangzebe, did much to improve the country, but subsequently when it came under Afghan rule there followed a period of disorder and decay until a Sikh army sent by Ranjit Singh, the "Lion of the Punjaub," reconquered it.

Under Sikh rule Kashmir was restored to something approaching its pristine prosperity. In 1846 on the conquest of the Punjaub, the British Government bestowed Kashmir on one Gulab Singh, who, for his services to the Sikhs some twenty six years earlier, had been made Rajah of Jammu.

Thus in many respects, remarkable man, who was a Dogra Rajput by descent, had held aloof from the war between the British and the Sikhs, and after the decisive battle of Sohraun had acted as the chosen representative of the Khalsa. Rajah Gulab Singh paid to the British Government the sum of Rs. 75 lakhs as a portion of the Sikh indemnity when the Kashmir State was made over to him. He was succeeded by his son Ranbir Singh, who was a model Hindu in every way.



[I I N F T I A H I J I O F]
 H H MAHARAJ H S R R A N I R N I A L I R T K C S
 [I h o A I I m I I A]

The present ruler Major General Sir Pratap Singh GCSI GCIE is the eldest son of the late Maharajah and is an honoured and enlightened Chief. For some years he took no part in the internal administration of the State but since 1905 he has exercised full powers ably assisted by a Chief Minister—Dewan Bahadur Dewan Amar Nath CIE—and a Home and a Revenue Minister. To day the affairs of this prosperous and thriving State stand out in witness of the marked ability with which it is governed.

True to the best traditions of his house whose unswerving loyalty to the British Throne is well known to all readers of Indian history His Highness has since the beginning of the war been deeply engaged with his trusted hereditary Chief Minister Dewan Bahadur Dewan Amar Nath CIE in organizing all possible measures of assistance to advance the righteous cause of the Empire. When in September 1914 His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Hardinge sent round his appeal to the princes and people of India calling for subscriptions in aid of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund His Highness presiding over a large meeting held at Srinagar and attended by all the high State officials and leading representatives of all sections of the community made an impressive speech explaining the objects of the Fund and offering to place all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Government of India. A liberal contribution from the State was announced at the meeting and there was a ready response to the appeal from his nephew Prince Hari Singh Sahib as well as the rest of the audience. The good example set by His Highness was followed by his subjects and public meetings were convened in different parts of the State for the collection of subscriptions for the noble cause clearly demonstrating the loyalty of the people to the British Government as well as their enthusiasm for the Imperial cause. The subscriptions so far raised in the State from various resources

and for various Funds in connection with the War are detailed below —

	Rs
From the State Exchequer	4 32 500
From the private purse of H H the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur	5 050

Sri Rykumar Sahib's contribution —

	Rs
Imperial Indian Relief Fund	1 00 000
For two armoured aeroplanes presented to the Punjab Fleet for service in the war	1 50 000
One motor car with wages of the Chauffeur for use in the war	
Dewan Bahadur Dewan Amar Nath Sahib Chief Minister Kashmir State	3 375
By Public Subscriptions	1 36 015
Kashmir Lad es	841

Splendid fighting material in Dogra soldiers selected and detailed from the Kashmir Imperial Service Troop have proceeded to different theatres of war and reinforcements followers etc have been provided as required. The Imperial Service contingent has been increased by the transfer to it of 300 men from the Regular troops as well as by the enlistment of recruits.

The expenses of mobilization in this connection which are being borne by the State according to present estimates stand as follows —

	Rs.
Clothing equipment	63 41
Extra establishment for daily allotment etc	16 47
Ordnance stores and Arsenal supplies	13 60
Transport etc	1 571
Total	95 140

As an active supporter of the movement set on foot by His Highness the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior for the offer of the Hospital Ship *Loyalty* the Kashmir Durbar has also agreed to contribute towards the fund required to give effect to the proposal. It is also noteworthy that besides the above the State has presented 50 D P tents for use in the war.

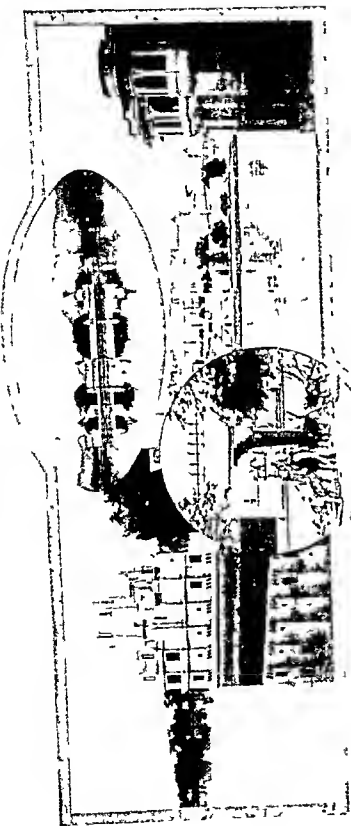


G N E S T P R A J O K U R T A L A
S I R J A G A T J I T S I N G B A I A D U R G . C . S . I

Painted by Mr. S. S. P. S. I



YAKI F
M H N S R J R W N J
[The e to the no kph d]



IMAGES OF THE MAHARAJ OF UDAH R

42



To secure the moral support of his subjects to the just cause of the Empire. His Highness the Maharajah Sahib Bahadur has caused a subsidy of Rs. 5,200 to be paid from the State for the Urdu translation of the book "Britain's Case against Germany," and 5,000 copies of it to be freely distributed in the State to enlighten and satisfy the people as to the noble and important role Britain is fulfilling as the champion of liberty and independence in the present struggle, and similarly in order to guard against possible attempts on the part of mischief mongers to prejudice the popular mind against the Government by setting afloat false rumours authorised Government papers have been subscribed for at State expense and copies thereof distributed for the dissemination of correct war news among the State public



HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SAHIB BAHADUR
OF KHAIKUR
THE HONBLE SIR RUM CHAND MALHOTRA, K.C.S.I.,
K.C.I.E. 104
[The Khairpur State Press]

KHAIRPUR (Sind).

THE Khairpur State forms a great alluvial plain in the Province of Sind. The present Chief is H. H. Mir Sir Imrukh Buksh Khan Talpur, C.C.I.R., who belongs to a Baluchi family called Talpur. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783 the history of Khairpur belongs to the general history of Sind. In that year Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur

established himself as Rais or Ruler of Sind and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur branch of the Talpur family. In 1832 the individuality of the Khairpur State, as separate

from the other Talpur Mirs in Sind, was recognised by the British Government in a treaty. The rule of the Mir is patriarchal, but many changes have been made in recent years introducing greater regularity of procedure into the administration. The Wazir, an officer lent from the British service, conducts the administration under the Mir. The present Wazir is Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Sheikh Ismail. The State supports a military force of 564, including an Imperial Service Camel and Baggage Corps, which is 139 strong.

On the outbreak of the War His Highness sent a telegram to the Political Agent Khairpur State, placing all his forces and resources at the disposal of the Imperial Government. His Highness has sent his

Camel and Baggage Corps on active service on four occasions as detailed below and he is ready and willing to render all possible assistance as long as the War lasts.

He has contributed Rs. 50,000 towards the War Fund and has consented to give one acre of land from the State Funds. The Officers and subjects of the State will also contribute half the price of an aeroplane.

Camel Corps 57 men with 44 riding camels and Baggage Corps 113 men, 210 baggage camels and 6 horses to Bansi. Baggage Corps 44 men 200 baggage camels and 3 riding camels to East Africa. Camel Corps 36 strength to Egypt 42 riding camels to Nushki.



HIS HIGHNESS THE AGA KHAN

II. H. AGA SIR SULTAN MOHAMMAD SHAH C.C.S.I. (C.I.)

who is the temporal and spiritual head of some 90 millions of the Ismailian sect of Mohammedans in various parts of the world. His Highness' profound loyalty to the Empire is well known and at the commencement of the War he offered his personal services in any capacity. His Highness has made generous contributions to the various War Funds.

[The Aga Khan C.C.I. & C.I.]

PARLAKIMEDI (Ganjam District).

PARLAKIMEDI is a flourishing Estate in the Ganjam District of the Madras Presidency with an annual income of six lakhs of rupees (Rs 6,00,000) and paying a permanent *Peshkash* to Government of Rs 80,000 per annum.

The present Zamindar of the Estate is Sri Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapati Narayana Deo, who has generously contributed Rs 1,00,000 to the Funds in connection with the Great War and is paying besides a monthly contribution of Rs 1,000 towards the maintenance of the Hospital Ship *Madras* as long as the War lasts.

PORBANDAR (Kathiawar)

PORBANDAR is a First Class State under the Kathiawar Political Agency. The present Rana Sahib of Porbandar, His Highness Natwarsinh Baysingh is a minor, the State being under the able and popular administration of Major F. de B. Hancock. The principal donations from the State and its subjects towards the several War Funds are as under —

State	Rs.
Imperial Indian War and Relief Fund	1,000
Ambulance Bazaar and Relief Fund	1,000
Two Hospital Tracts	1,000



HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF BARHANGHA
H. H. THE HONBLE MAHARAJAH SIR RANJIV SINGH,
RANJIV SINGH

In connection with the Great War His Highness contributed Rs 1 lakh to the Imperial Relief Fund, Rs 10,000 towards the Hospital Ship *Madras*, Rs 1,00,000 to the Fund started by Lady Dufferin at Simla, and a sum of Rs 7,000 to the St. John Ambulance Special War Fund for a Motor Launch for the use of the sick and wounded in the epidemic.

(Total Rs 1,17,000)

Imperial Service Sappers on active service.
Imperial Indian War Relief Fund (including Rs 20,000 from His Highness and Rs 4,000 from H. H. the Maharaja, the remainder being subscribed by the residents and officials of the State) Rs 31,500
One motor-boat.

SUBJECTS.

Imperial Indian War and Relief Fund
Women's Branch of the Imperial Indian War and Relief Fund
A large quantity of "comforts" and wearing apparel for troops on active service

Rs
9,711
9,910

SIRMUR (Punjab)

SIRMUR is, comparatively speaking, a small hilly State situated in the Himalayas. Its history is said to date from the 11th century. In 1857 the then Rajah rendered valuable services to the British, and during the Second Afghan War he sent a contingent to the North-West Frontier.

The present Chief is His Highness Rajah Sir Amar Prokash Bahadur, KCSI, who was born in 1888 and succeeded in 1911. The State maintains an Imperial Service Corps of Sappers and Miners, which did good service during the Tirah Expedition of 1897-98.

His Highness' offers and contributions in connection with the War are as below —

Offered his personal services and resources of his State.

Sent the Sirmur

Imperial Service Sappers on active service.
Imperial Indian War Relief Fund (including Rs 20,000 from His Highness and Rs 4,000 from H. H. the Maharaja, the remainder being subscribed by the residents and officials of the State) Rs 31,500
One motor-boat.

A bungalow at Kowlagarh, Dehra Dun, the Expeditionary Forces
 for Hospital use till the War terminates Supplied several tents for Hospital
 Two and a half ten-bed units for the purposes



THE HON'BLE MAHARAJAH SIR JAGANESWAR PRASAD SINGH BAHADUR
 K.C.I.F., OF GIDRAUR
 [1844 to 1905]

Hospital at Dehra Dun

Cigarettes costing Rs 1,000, for soldiers of the 2nd Gurkhas, which regiment still retains its old name of the Sirmur Battalion

Gave 25,000 lbs of tea for the use of

SUNTH (Bombay Presidency)

THIS small State is situated in the Rewah Kanth Agency of the Bombay Presidency. The present Ruler is the Rajah Sahib Maharaja Shri Jorwar Singh. Donations from this

loyal little State in connection with the Great War have been as follows —

To the Imperial War Fund—from the Rajah Sahib Rs 4 000 from the Rani Sahiba Rs 1 000 and from the Thakurs Seth Showkirs and State Servants Rs 1 792 total Rs 6 792

To the Women's Branch of the Imperial War Fund the wives of the Thakurs Seth Showkirs State Servants etc subscribed Rs 275. The Rani Sahiba is herself personally sending a small monthly supply of Khaki shirts for Indian soldiers on service in the Persian Gulf whilst Mr Hurswindk Piril is the executor and trustee of the charitable fund to purchase

For the late Mr Khudai Haryand is has in that connection sent 300 cigarettes for the Indian soldiers on active service

TRAVANCORE

THE early history of the picturesque State of Travancore is more or less of a traditional character but there is little doubt that the present ruler His Highness Maharajah Sir Balarama Varma

GCSI GCIE who was born in 1837 and succeeded in 1883 is the representative of the Chera dynasty one of the three great Hindu dynasties which exercised

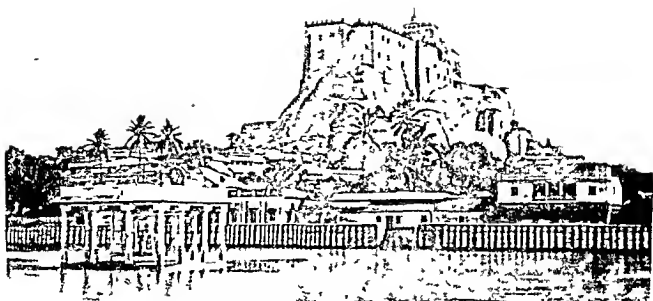
sovereignty at one time in Southern India

The English first settled in Travancore at Anjengo a few miles from Trivandrum the capital of the State is far back as 1684. In the wars in which the East India Company were engaged in Madras and Bombay in the middle of the 18th century Travancore State gave valuable assistance and has always been reckoned as being one of the staunchest allies of the paramount power. The State supplies a military force of 1 474 men

At the outbreak of the Great War His Highness the Maharajah placed the whole resources of his State at the disposal of the Crown. His Highness contributed Rs 2 00 000 (£m 11k) to the Madras Presidency War Relief Fund and Rs 15 000 to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund whilst towards the maintenance of the Hospital Ship *Maoris* His Highness from April 1915 issued orders for Rs 2 00 000 mms during the duration of the War



MAHARAJA SIR BALARAMA VARMA



THE ROCK FORT AND CLIVE'S HOUSE AT ITS FOOT TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS



THE ARCON GAURY, MADRAS

whose banks witnessed many a fierce engagement of the warriors of the Carnatic and the English and French

- - THE - -
- FIGHTING -



[Photo by]

HIS HIGHNESS RAJ RAJESHWAR MAHARAJADHIRAJ
SARAMAND RAJASINDH SHIRAL SUMER SINGHJI SAKHI
MAHARAJA OF JODHPUR

[Landscape]

- - RACES - -
- OF INDIA -

His Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpur, who is the head of the great Rathor clan of Rajputs, has just been invested with full ruling powers by His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge. His Highness was amongst the first of the Indian Princes who accompanied the Indian Troops of the

British Expeditionary Force during the early days of the Great War. The State of Jodhpur, which dates from about A.D. 1212, has subscribed very generously to the various War Funds. During the minority of His Highness the State was ruled by his uncle, His Highness Sir Partab Singh.



MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS UMDA RAJAH BALAND MAHAN
MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAJAH SIR MADAN MOHAN
SAHIB BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., OF KISHEN GALI
[Photo by London]

His Highness the Maharajah of Kishen Gali was among the first of the Indian Princes to proceed on active service with the British Expeditionary Force at the outbreak of the Great War. His Highness and the State have been most generous in regard to donations to various War Funds.



HIS HIGHNESS THE RANA RANJIT SINGH OF BARWARI,
[Photo by London]

His Highness is the ruler of the small State of Barwari in Central India. He has volunteered to rally to the various Funds in connection with the Great War and was amongst the first of the Indian Princes to send a force of personal service at the front were accepted.

THE FIGHTING RACES OF INDIA.

NO account of the Indian Empire under British rule, however summarised or abbreviated in form, or modest in its pretensions, would be worthy of its object if special mention of the splendid Fighting Races of India did not find a place.

The tide of war has taken in their thousands to Europe representatives of India's martial sons and side by side with their British comrades and the soldiers of France and Belgium, on battlefields, whose names have become historic for all time, they have proved their prowess in the noble profession of arms and maintained their best traditions.

Not the least outstanding feature of the war has been the stirring record of the comradeship - in arms which has existed between the British and the Indian soldiers, individually,



MAJOR GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ SIR PARTAB SINGH, BAHADUR, CCSI, GCMG, KCB, ED DCL, ETC. ED IN INDIA A D C TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING EMPEROR [Her m &c]

The veteran Sir Partab is the doyen of the Indian Princes who proceeded to the front on the outbreak of the Great War. His Highness would not in spite of his seventy years he denied his right to serve the King Emperor, and with him went to the Western Theatre of War his youthful nephew the Maharajah of Jammu.

and the splendid mutual support in action of the Indian Regiments and the British Battalions of Corps.

Soon after the arrival of the Indian Troops in Europe, General Sir James Willcocks, whose proud distinction it was to be in command of the Indian Expeditionary Force, wrote a brief letter to His Excellency the Viceroy in which he expressed his great confidence in all ranks, and said — "I believe firmly India will have cause to be proud of her sons." A month later Field-Marshal Sir John French, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces, cabled to His Excellency that he was "well satisfied with the behaviour of the Indian Troops who are ably assisting their British comrades in the field and showing good fighting spirit."

That much, at least, was expected of them. How the Indians soon adapted themselves





MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH JAM SAHIB RANJITS AGNI SAHIB RULER OF NAWANAGAR (KATHIAWAR)

His Highness who yields to none in loyalty to the British Crown has seen active service in the Western Theatre of War. He has been a generous subscriber to various War Funds and placed a very fine residence in England at the disposal of the Home Authorities for Hospital purposes. As a Panjabe he is known to fame as a great cricketer. The Commander in Chief in France Sir Douglas Haig has written to the Government of India referring in terms of the highest praise to His Highness's service at the front and added that should His Highness return to the front he should be appointed to the personal staff of the Commander in Chief.

[Photo by the Government of India]



to novel conditions of warfare and acquitted themselves in a manner which worthily upheld all that had been said of them and expected of them by those who best knew them, and how several Indians have won the Victoria Cross for valour, is now a matter of military history.

Recently some of the Indian Brigades were inspected by Sir John French, and this is what the "Jungi-Lal" said to them on the occasion, his speech being translated and read to the troops by Sir James Willcocks:—

"I am very pleased to see you to-day, and I wish to tell you that you have done your duty nobly. You have had to contend with great difficulties and a very trying climate. You have fought well in the field and maintained the honour of your own corps in the Indian Army. I thank each one of you for your discipline and behaviour, and I feel sure that you will in the future, as in the past, maintain your high character."

In the House of Lords, Lord Kitchener recently paid a warm tribute to the gallantry of the Indians at the famous battle of Neuve Chapelle. "They had," he said, "fought with great gallantry; their losses were heavy but nothing daunted them; their

tenacity, courage, and endurance were admirable and worthy of the best traditions of the soldiers of India."

Official despatches and news by cable, the English newspapers and private let-

ters from the front all tell the same story of the admirable fighting qualities and conspicuous bravery displayed by the Indian Troops. The "Roll of Honour," on which are writ large the names of the British and Native officers and the Rank and File belonging to the Indian Army who fought and, fighting well, will tell of the rest.

But it is not on the blood-sodden battlefields of France and Flanders, alone, that the warring sons of Hindustan have been, or still are, represented in the great conflict in which the Empire is involved. Who has not heard of meritorious work, performed or being performed, in Turkey and in Egypt, and in East Africa, in Mesopotamia and in the Far East? And do not the hospital and other ships which bring back to India's shores the wounded and the sick from those distant lands tell their own story of unpressiveness as to the strenuous nature of that work?

And, as in the present, so was it in the



MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR SAIJAN SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., OF RUTLAN.

His Highness, who was one of the first Indian Princes to proceed on active service soon after the outbreak of hostilities in the Great War, has been, and is still, a generous contributor to the various War Relief Funds and was one of the original subscribers to the Hospital Ship "Loyalty."

[Photo, by Vernon & Co.]

past Scions of noble families and sons of less notable but not less valorous descendants of the very men who opposed the British forces so courageously in the days of the great war were long gone by— Sikh and Gurkha Pathian and Mussulman Rajput and Mahratta—have fought with no less valour and loyalty and zeal in the ranks of the British Forces which in distant territories have been serving the Empire.

In China in Burma and in Thibet amid the wild mountain fastnesses of Afghanistan and Tirkh the Valikand and Central under the sweltering sun of Egypt and the Soudan and in the bare and waterless wastes of Somaliland there have the lances and the sabres and the bayonets of Indian soldiers slashed and struck terror into the hearts of the enemies of the *Siri*.

In the theatres of war which India and its frontiers have on memorable occasions furnished from time to time the exploits of the Indian Army have played a prominent part. They saw service in Mysore and took part in the two famous Sieges of Seringapatam under Clive and Wellesley and other celebrated leaders they took their own part in the wars against the French in the Carnatic in sailing

to the conquest of the Isle of Bourbon, Mauritius and Java in those somewhat hazy and distant days they braved the much talked of terrors of the *Kali Pini*. They fought under and worshipped John

Nicholson of old as they fought under and revered in more recent years Earl Roberts their late Colonel in Chief and the late Sir William Lockhart.

It has been said and said indeed with all truth that the dark page of the Mutiny is itself illumined by many gallant deeds performed by Indian soldiers. Lucknow was not defended by Europeans alone among the bravest men on the Ridge before Delhi were men of Indian races. In the glorious campaign in Central India in 1858, the wings of the victorious army under Sir Hugh Rose were composed of Indian cavalry. The Mutiny Veterans who tottered into the arena at the historic Coronation Durbar at Delhi had several Indian old soldiers in their ranks.

As in the present when scores upon scores of Indian soldiers have men and true

have fallen in the fighting line so was it in the past with those who gave of their best—and their lives—in the service of the Empire. And who shall say but that the East has met her greater her great man?



CAPTAIN NAWA SINGH, IER. M. A. I. MED. VAKIL K. AN. M. TAZARAT. LA. NAWAR. J. NO. DA. ADU. A. D. 1858. NAWAR OF 1858. T. Nawab Sahib was one of the first of the Indian Chiefs who offered personal services as being accepted proceeded to the service of the British Government.

THE

A

Late EARL

BRIEF

ROBERTS.

MEMOIR.



BOSS " THE HERO OF KANDAHAR

Reproduced from a photograph of a bust executed by Mr Albert Price Joy the well known sculptor

FREDERICK Slesgh Roberts K C
K P, P C, G C B, O M G C S I
G C I E, V C, V D D C L, L L D
L i t D, Viscount St Pierre of Kandahar in
Afghanistan, and Pretoria in the Transvaal
Colony and the City of Waterford, and
Baron Roberts of Kandahar in Afghan-
istan, and of the City of Waterford, and a
Baronet, Field Marshal in the Army, was
born at Cawnpore on September 30th, 1832,
of Irish parents (He was baptised at St
John's Church, Calcutta, in 1834 a fact
which is not generally known) His father
at the time held the command of the

regiment which is now known as the
Munster Fusiliers and subsequently rose
to the rank of General His father's
family had been settled in Co Waterford
for some 300 years, whilst his mother
hailed from Co Tipperary

Earl Robert's life in India extended
over a period of upwards of forty years,
and is admirably described by him in
his well known book, "Forty one Years in
India From Subaltern to Commander-in-
Chief" (Published in 1897)

Educated at Eton, Sandhurst, and at
Addiscombe, young Roberts gained his

commission is Second Lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery in 1851 (December 12th) His subsequent promotions were dated as follows —

Lieut	3rd June 1857	Capt	12th Nov, 1860
Brev Maj	13th Nov 1860	Lieut Col	12th Aug 1865
Brev Col	30th Jan 1875	Maj Gen	1st Dec 1878
Lieut Gen	26th July 1883	Gen	28th Nov, 1890
Field Mar	23th May 1895		

The youthful gunner served throughout the Indian Mutiny as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General. He was present during the siege and capture of Delhi being wounded on July 14th 1857 and having his horse shot under him on September 14th of the same year. It was in January 1858 that Bobb won his Victoria Cross. He saw two rebel sepoys making off with a standard and thus is how he himself describes the incident —

I rode after the rebels and overtook them and while wrenching the staff out of the hands of one of them whom I cut down the other put his musket close to my body and fired. Fortunately for me it missed fire and so I carried off the standard.

He was present at the actions fought at Bulandshahr (horse shot) Aligarh Agra Kanauj (horse wounded) and Bantbarra throughout the operations connected with the relief of Lucknow the Battle of Cawnpore resulting in the defeat of the Gwalior Contingent the action of Khudaganj and the occupation of Fatehgarh storming of Mianganj and operations connected with the Siege of Lucknow. Subsequently he took part in the Umbala Lushai Burma and Abyssinia Expeditions.

His great opportunity came when a question of the defence of India arose against what was considered Russian aggression on the Afghan frontier.

In 1878 Roberts was offered and accepted the command of the Punjab Frontier Forces and in that year he was made a Major General. Then came the march to Kandahar and later the march to Herat.

both of which are written large in Anglo Indian history.

In 1881 he was back in India where in 1885 he served as Commander in Chief. In 1893 he returned home for good so far as India was concerned his services to India being acknowledged with a peerage. In 1895 he was made a Field Marshal and in the same year he became Commander in Chief in Ireland.

The South African War brought him once more to the front. His services to the Empire in a dark hour will always be remembered. The story of his relief of Kimberley of his capture of Cronje and of the march to Pretoria are well known to the present generation. When Lord Roberts returned to England in 1901 he received a splendid reception.

Earl Roberts married May 17 1859 Nora Henrietta daughter of Captain John Bows of the 73rd Regiment. They had four children of whom two daughters survive—the elder being Lady Aileen Mary Roberts who as Earl Roberts' heiress by special remainder succeeded him. The younger daughter to whom a son was recently born is married to Major Lewin of the Royal Artillery.

The only surviving son of Earl Roberts was mortally wounded during the South African Campaign in a gallant attempt to save the guns at Colenso—the V.C. being posthumously awarded for his heroic deed.

On the 13th of November 1914 a cablegram of special interest received in India from London announced —

Earl Roberts has gone to France to visit the
Ind and Troops

Two days later and there flashed along the cables another message—that a message of most tragic import to India—

Earl Roberts is dead

The death of the splendid old soldier—beloved of British soldiers and held in such deep affection and regard by their comrades in the Indian Army of which he

was the Colonel-in-Chief, and to whom his name and fame were a watchword and inheritance—had occurred with dramatic suddenness.

The veteran Field Marshal had left England for the western theatre of war accompanied by his elder daughter, Lady Aileen Roberts and his son-in-law, Major Lewin.

High influence, it is said, was brought to dissuade him from going, but the grand old warrior had met the objections with the answer "I cannot remain quietly at home when my old comrades are fighting for our existence."

On arrival at Boulogne Earl Roberts proceeded direct to the front where the Indian Army Corps was located and where an inspection of a most imposing character was held amid an enthusiastic welcome. He made a long journey round the positions inspecting numerous units *en route*. At a point on the line Lord Roberts stayed

a few minutes in conversation with his old friend Sir Partab Singh.

On learning that the Indian troops were parading to receive him without their great coats, Lord Roberts discarded his own coat in spite of protests and thus contracted a chill Pneumonia, unfortunately of a fatal nature, supervened, and the great soldier passed peacefully to his rest within sound of the guns and just behind the Batteries he had seen in action.

Such was the passing of the Veteran Hero of Kandahar.

Many Indians wept when told of his death.

The death of Lord Roberts awakened the profoundest sorrow throughout the Empire. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India despatched by cable India's message of condolence to Countess Roberts, as follows—

"On behalf of India I wish to express the general feeling of sympathy India is so deeply indebted





CAPTAIN WALTER LUMSDEN CBE CVO A D C, RN (retired)

Director of Postal and Marine (The Director, P I M advises the Government of India on all Maritime matters)

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

THE Royal Indian Marine traces its origin so far back as 1612, when the East India Company stationed at Surat found that it was necessary to provide themselves with armed vessels to protect their commerce and settlements from the

strengths the Government of India has always maintained a sea service.

The Marine has always been most closely connected with Bombay and in 1668 when the East India Company took over Bombay, Captain Young of the Marine was



CAPTAIN G. B. HEWITT, RIM
Late Deputy Director Royal Indian Marine (Calcutta)



CAPTAIN E. J. C. HORDERN, RIM
Assistant Director Royal Indian Marine (Bombay)

Dutch or Portuguese and from the pirates who infested the Indian coasts.

The first two ships—the "Dragon" and "Hoscander" (or "Osrinder")—were despatched from England in 1612 under a Captain Best, and since those days under slightly varying titles and of various

appointed Deputy Governor. From then until 1877 the Marine was under the Government of Bombay, and although from that date all the Marine Establishments were amalgamated into an Imperial Marine under the Government of India, Bombay has continued to be the

headquarters and the official residence of the Director

The title Royal Indian Marine was first adopted in 1892. The Director is personally responsible to the Government of India for the discipline and general efficiency of the Royal Indian Marine Service and is also the sole adviser to the Government of India on all matters maritime as well as on

There are two Royal Indian Marine Dockyards—one at Bombay, the other at Calcutta

WAR SERVICE—

1612—1717, Continuous wars against Dutch Portuguese and pirates for supremacy of West Coast of India



COMMANDER A. V. FARES, R.N.
Port Officer and Marine Transport Officer, India
1914-15



COMMANDER C. W. MACKAY, R.N.
Staff Officer (Bombay Dockyard)

questions that affect Indian waters, i.e. between Aden and the East of Burma (omitting Ceylon) and as far reaching as Basra away up north in the Persian Gulf.

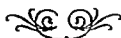
To this officer, both in peace and in war attaches the responsibility for the preparation equipment and efficiency of the sea-transport work involved in this connection.

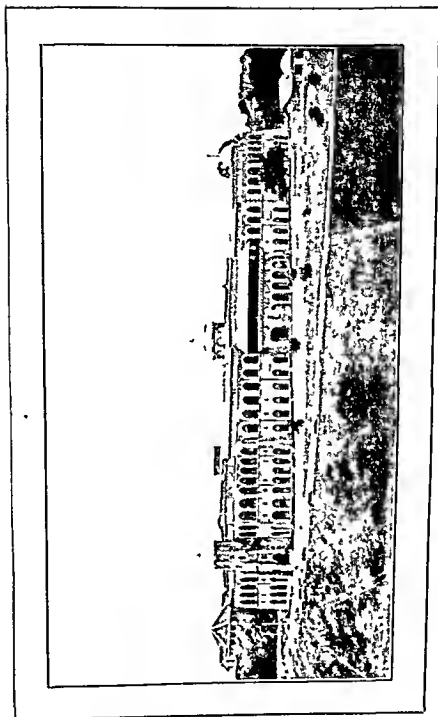
1744 War with France capture of Chandernagore and French ship 'Indienne'

1756 Capture of Castle of Gherr

1774 Mahratta War capture of Tannah

- Latter part of the 18th century, war with French and Dutch, capture of Pondicherry, Trincomalee, Jafnapatam, Colombo, etc
- 1801, Egyptian campaign under Sir Ralph Abercrombie
- 1803, War with France
- 1810, Taking of Mauritius and capture of French ship in Port Louis
- Early part of the 19th century, suppression of Jowasmi pirates in the Persian Gulf
- 1811, Conquest of Iara
- 1813, Expedition against Sultan of Sambar
- 1817-1818, Mahratta War, capture of Forts at Savandrug
- 1819, Expedition to exterminate pirates in the Persian Gulf
- 1820, Capture of Mocha
- 1821, Expedition against the Beni Koo-Ali Arabs
- 1824-26, First Burma War
- 1827, Blockade of Berbera and Somali Coast
- 1835, Defeat of Beni Yas pirates
- 1838, Expedition to Afghanistan and capture of Karachi
- 1838, Capture of Aden
- 1840-42 War in China
- 1843, Seinde War, Battle of Meanee, capture of Hyderabad.
- 1845-46, Maori War in New Zealand.
- 1848-49, War in the Punjab, Siege of Multan
- 1852, Second Burma War, capture of Rangoon, Martaban, Bassein, Prome and Pegu
- 1855, Persian War, capture of Bushire, Mahomerali, and Aliwaz
- 1856-57, War in China
- 1857-59, Indian Mutiny
- 1859, Capture of the Island of Betsy
- 1860, China War, Canton, Taku Forts, Tientsin and Peking
- 1871, Abyssinian War
- 1882, Egyptian Campaign
- 1885, Do Do and Third Burma War
- 1889 Chin-Lushai Expedition
- 1896 Suakin Expedition
- 1897 Expedition to Entebbe Mombasa (East Africa)
- 1899-1902 South African War
- 1900 or Boxer Rebellion in China
- 1902-04, Somaliland Expedition





OFFICE OF THE ASSAM-BENGAL RAILWAY

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE history of Indian Railways commences with the three experimental lines sanctioned in 1845. These were from Calcutta to Raniganj, a distance of 120 miles (The East Indian

trunk lines linking the Presidencies with each other and the inland regions with the principal ports. English Companies were formed, and by the end of 1859 eight lines of railways were being built—



MAJOR H. A. L. HEPPER R.E.
Agent Great Indian Peninsula Railway



MR R. WOOLCOMBE
Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway

Railway), Bombay to Kalyan 33 miles (Great Indian Peninsula Railway) and Madras to Arkonam, 39 miles (Madras Railway).

Indian Railway construction on a serious scale dates from 1853, when Lord Dalhousie suggested a great scheme of

The East Indian the Great Indian Peninsula the Madras the Bombay-Baroda and Central India, the Eastern Bengal the Indian Branch (now the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway), the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, now merged in the North-Western State Railway, and the

Great Southern of India now the South Indian Railway. The scheme laid the foundations of the Indian Railway System as it exists to day.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway is the earliest line undertaken in India and the first section from Bombay to Thana was open for traffic in 1853. At Raichur and Poona the line connects with the

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway is one of the original guaranteed railways. It was commenced from Surat *via* Baroda to Ahmedabad but was subsequently extended to Bombay.

The Madras Railway, one of the original guaranteed railways, was projected to run in a north westerly direction to Calicut. In 1907 the line was amalga-



MR. A. C. R. DOLE
General Traffic Manager G. I. P. Railway



MR. F. J. NISOY
General Traffic Manager D. B. and C. I. Railway

Madras Railway and at Jubbulpore it meets the East Indian Railway. The main feature of the line is the passage of the Western Ghats. This affords a magnificent view of some of the most charming mountain scenery in India which during the monsoon season of the year is to be seen at the zenith of its picturesque perfection.

mated with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company built to meet the same conditions in the Southern Mahratta Country.

The South Indian Railway was also one of the original guaranteed railways. This line now serves the whole of the Southern India south of the south west line of the Madras Railway. Between Tuticorin

and Ceylon a ferry service was formerly maintained, but a new and more direct route to Ceylon *via* Rameshwaram was opened at the beginning of 1914.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway dates from 1887, considerable extensions have been made in more recent years, and in 1901 a portion of the East Coast State Railway was transferred

to Pandua was opened in 1854 and at the time of the Indian Mutiny ran as far as Raniganj.

The principal Native State Railways are The Nizam's (Hyderabad State), the Kathiwar system, constructed by subscription of the several Kathiwar Chiefs, the Jodhpur-Bikanir, Patiala Jind Maler Kotla, and Kashmir systems constructed



MR. F. J. CLARK
Secretary G. I. P. Railway

The North-Western State Railway is the longest railway in India under one administration.

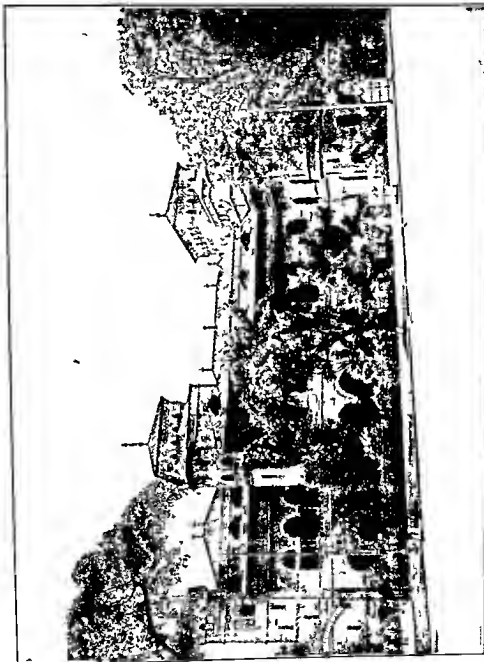
The East Indian Railway gives the only direct access to the Port of Calcutta from Northern India and is consequently fed by all the large railway systems connected with it. The first section from Howrah



MR. A. C. OWEN
Secretary B. B. & C. I. Railway

by the respective Chiefs and the Mysore State Railway.

The Burma State Railway is an isolated line and there is little prospect of its being connected with the Indian Railways on account of the difficult and sparsely populated country which intervenes.



TYL'GRACH OFFICE, BOMI, A.

THE PARSIS.

TOTAL POPULATION—BOMBAY PARSIS—FIRST ARRIVAL IN INDIA—THEIR ANCIENT RELIGION—LOYALTY TO THE BRITISH—WEALTH OF THE PARSIS—PHENOMENAL PROGRESS—THE PARSIS OF TO-DAY—CHARITIES AND WAR BONDS—PARSI WOMEN AND EDUCATION

ANY visitor to India, and particularly to Bombay—the threshold of India—cannot but be impressed with those remarkable inhabitants who are known under the name of Parsis. The Parsis do not number more than 85,000 in the whole world, out of which number some 35,000, including men, women, and children, are to be found in Bombay, a city which has a total population of about a million. Yet, notwithstanding their comparatively small number, the Parsis are strikingly conspicuous in every quarter.

When the American Fleet visited Bombay in 1906, one of its naval officers, holding a high rank, remarked to a well-known local coal-contractor, that when he had visited Bombay twenty years before he had observed that "the Parsis were the masters of all the positions and wherever intellect or force of character was wanted the head-man was sure to be a Parsi." He further added that although the population of the Parsis was only a thirtieth part of the whole population of Bombay, yet it appeared (to him) that the Parsis were in the majority. "One would see a Parsi in one locality and would see the same person in the next locality and again in a third and so on." To him "one Parsi appeared as twenty persons." When he landed on the Pier he "could count as Parsis more than half the number of the crowd" who came to have a look at him and his fellow-countrymen.

An outsider naturally feels curious to make himself acquainted with some details

of these in many ways remarkable inhabitants of India.

Their features will at once remind an observer of their similarity to the physiognomy of some notable race who lived and were famous in the distant past. Such, indeed, is the case. The Parsis of India are, properly speaking, Indo-Persians. They are the descendants of that powerful Persian race who in bygone days were so highly spoken of and who were held in great reverence by other mighty kingdoms of the earth as it was then known.

The arrival of the Parsis in India was associated with exceptional and noteworthy circumstances. They emigrated from Persia in order to avoid the persecution of the Mahomedans who had invaded and conquered their country.

A community formed by a batch of the inhabitants of Fars set out for India and arrived at a place on the coast not far from Surat at which town, some nine centuries later, the English made their first landing. This early batch of Zoroastrian immigrants having formerly been inhabitants of Fars (or Pars) called themselves Parsis and to this day they take pride in being so called.

There is little doubt that at the time of the exodus of the Parsis from Persia several batches composed of inhabitants of other parts of the country also emigrated to various places more or less remote. The descendants of these immigrants, however, owing to their having mixed with the people of the land of their

adoption and having embraced the religions of those countries lost their individuality. On the other hand the Parsis have for some twelve centuries entirely retained their distinctive nationality holding dear to their hearts the traditions of a religion which had been devoutly observed by their forefathers and by their famous authors poets warriors heroes and above all by their Kings. There are still in the wilds of ancient Khorassan a Zoroastrian remnant who practise the same religion use in their prayers the same mysterious language and the same rites as the Parsis of Bombay. There are several out of the way places where exist to day bands of people who exhibit distinct traces of their being descendants of the various Persian immigrants to which reference has previously been made.

Russian naval officers who visited Bombay in 1914 authoritatively informed their coaling contractors that on the coast of the Caspian Sea there is a town known by the name of Kalkaza where almost all the inhabitants are the descendants of old time Persian refugees. Even now they observe the fundamental rites of the Zoroastrian religion although they speak and write only in the Russian language. These naval officers further added that the characteristic energy, intelligence and enterprise which form such prominent traits with the Parsis are plainly discernible in the inhabitants of Kalkaza and what is of still more important interest they call themselves Zoroastrians!

The ancient Persians as all the world knows were great warriors clever statesmen scientists and astrologers so that the interesting people whom we know in India to day as Parsis may be said to have been a nation of soldiers before they became traders.

The Parsis have always been the friends and supporters of the British and have stood loyally by their side in many critical times including the Sepoy Mutiny. They accompanied the British wherever they went in India and proved themselves

most faithful servants from the time of the establishment of the first English Factory at Surat to the present day.

It was in the early part of the nineteenth century that the English transferred their administrative offices from Surat to Bombay and with them came the Parsis the descendants of whom to day form a very large proportion of their community resident in the capital of the Western Presidency.

The wealth of Bombay is largely in the hands of the Parsis whose progress particularly in recent years has been in many ways phenomenal. To day the leading merchant princes and captains of industry are to be found amongst the Parsi community.

The present day wealth of the Parsis may be said to have been based upon the soil of Bombay. They acquired either as a reward for meritorious services rendered to the Government of the day the grant of outlying villages and lands or with their usual foresight they themselves purchased some such then existing properties or plots of ground in Bombay itself which with the rapid expansion of the city were destined to become most valuable possessions.

Almost all the important industries of Bombay were introduced or pioneered by the Parsis—for instance the cotton industry which has made Bombay the big and wealthy place it is was originally started by a Parsi with one mill!

The Parsis in the early days possessed a good many sailing vessels and they therefore assisted by this means in laying the foundation of the present gigantic trade of Bombay's prosperous Port.

The working of the first dock at Colaba was pioneered by a Parsi as were the large and well known bridges—Malim Causeway and the Bund (the latter at Poona).

The present Bombay Chamber of Commerce owes much to the Parsis who were amongst its first originators. The trade between India and England and China and

Japan was in each individual instance opened up by the Parsis.

The Parsis were the first inhabitants of India to send representatives to England in order to acquire the learned professions and to day in that connection the community furnishes some of the brightest luminaries in a particularly large firmament.

All the world knows that the first inhabitant of India elected to a seat in the British Parliament was a Parsi. Parsis were the first amongst the inhabitants of India to occupy a judicial chair and hold the appointment of Chief Presidency Magistrate. They were amongst the first to be appointed to the Indian Civil and Medical Services, and, locally, they were the first to be appointed Collectors of Customs and Revenue.

It was a Parsi also who was first elected to serve on the Bombay Local Self Government (or Council), a remark which incidentally, also applies to the Chairmanship of the Board of Justice, now known as the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipality.

In Bombay, to day, it would be difficult to discover a Government Department wherein a Parsi assistant is not to be found. In the business world of Bombay the Parsis are visible they and their work, everywhere.

"There is now nearing its entire completion a huge scheme for developing and generating by water-power the electrical resources of Bombay, this scheme initiated by a Parsi group, is quite Trans Atlantic in its audacity."

As far back as the month of August 1899 a controversy was going on in the Bombay newspapers based on the subject as to whether the city owed its prosperity (next to Europeans) to the enterprise and intelligence of the Parsis. The following excerpts from one of the leading papers of the day seems to clearly outline the calibre of the Parsis at that particular period, and will be of interest to show that what was said of them some sixteen

years ago may be said as truthfully of them to day.

"The salesmen in almost all the local firms and mercantile houses are exclusively Parsis. In the local banks the most responsible posts of shroffs are held by Parsis. Almost all the contractors of public works and suppliers of manual labour on sea as well as on land, are Parsis. The engineers and managers in the local mills, next to Europeans, are Parsis, and so on."

The Parsis have always been foremost in matters pertaining to what may be termed the luxuries of life. The first motor car brought out and used in Bombay was imported by a Parsi, similarly, the first individuals to introduce the sewing-machine and the gramophone to the home-circle were Parsis. Then, with the march of time came the cinematograph—first exploited by a Parsi and so the story might go on continuously only to find that the enterprising Parsi is always to be found playing the leading part.

The Parsis have always been strong advocates of female education, thus seeking to emulate the Persians of the earliest times who were firm believers in the theory that if a nation is to become strong and be composed of valorous and upright citizens "educate the mothers."

In the world of sport generally, the Parsis perhaps more than hold their own, in the English national game of cricket, they excel. They have always been known as ardent supporters of the Turf, particularly in Western India where to day one of the most able and astute professional trainers of race horses in India, is a Parsi.

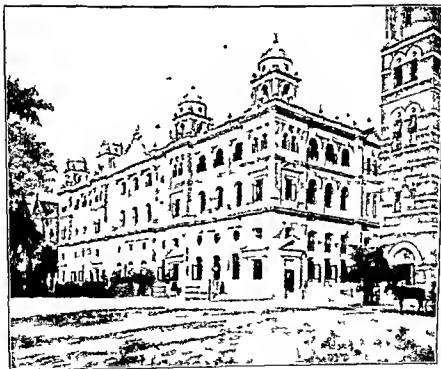
The charitable disposition of the Parsis is well known. In the foundation of philanthropical institutions they are more than to the forefront as evidenced by the largest Hospitals Asylums etc. to be found in Bombay.

With a population of less than 85,000 in the whole world the average amount given in charity by the Parsis amounts to Rs. 10,00,000 per annum—thus, working

out as it does at about Rs 12 (or 15s) per head, surely constitutes a world record!

The donations and contributions of the Parsis in connection with the various War Funds have been based on a most generous scale. A well known Parsi Knight in addition to lavish cash contributions gave an aeroplane

The Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund has found no more ardent and willing workers and sympathisers than amongst the ladies of the Parsi community, whilst their sisters in various other parts of India have all helped and given of their best to further, as well as in them lay, the cause of Empire and of right



THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

ASSAM.

THE PLANTERS' PARADISE.

THE Province of Assam owes its importance to its situation on the north-east frontier of India. Surrounded by mountainous ranges on three sides on the remaining side is situated the Province of Bengal on to the plains of which the Brahmaputra and the Surma Valleys debouch and form the plains of Assam.

The capital is Shillong, a town laid out with great taste and judgment among the pine woods on the slopes of the Shillong Range which rises to a height of 6,450 feet above the sea. It was destroyed in the earthquake of 1897 and has been rebuilt in a way more likely to withstand the shocks of earthquake.

Assam is essentially a planters' paradise. It has agricultural advantages for which

it would be difficult to find a parallel in any part of India, climate, soil, rainfall, and river systems all being alike favourable to cultivation. Rice is the staple

food crop, about 4 million acres being devoted to this crop. Except in the Himalayan *terai* irrigation is unnecessary. Jute and tea are the most important crops

grown for export, the area under jute being generally about 40,000 acres, that under tea about 338,000 acres. In 1910 the tea crop yielded over 175 million pounds of manufactured tea. Wheat and tobacco are also grown and about 30 square miles are devoted to sugarcane.

The Province of Assam was originally formed in 1874 in order to relieve the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal of part of the administration of the huge territory then under him. In 1903 as the result of further deliberations, it was decided to add to the small Province of Assam the eastern portion of

Bengal and to consolidate those territories under a Lieutenant-Governor. The Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam as then constituted was again broken up on



THE HONOURABLE SIR ARCHDALE LAILEY, K.C.F.,
The Chief Commissioner of Assam.
[Portrait by C. S. S. P. 11]



7 FRONT OF ST. B. I. ONCE CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE OF ASSA

the 1st of April, 1912 the Eastern Bengal and Assam Districts were united with the Bengal and Bihar and Orissa Commissionerships of Burdwan and the Presidency to form the Presidency of Bengal under a Governor-in-Council, Behar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa were formed into a separate province, while the old Province of Assam was reconstituted under a Chief Commissioner.

Under the Chief Commissioner of Assam is the State of Manipur which consists of a great tract of hilly country with a valley, 30 miles long and 20 miles wide, which is shut in on every side.

Manipur negotiated a treaty of alliance with the British in 1762. The Burmese



THE HON. MR. B. C. ALLEN, I.C.S.
Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam
(Phot. by H. H. & Co. Ltd.)

again invaded Manipur during the first Burmese War, and on the conclusion of peace in 1826, Manipur was declared independent. The chief event in its subsequent history was the intervention of the British in 1891 to establish the claim of Kula Chandra Singh as Maharajah followed by the treacherous murder of the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Quinton, and the officers with him and the withdrawal of the escort which accompanied him. From 1891 to 1908 the State was administered by a Political Agent and Superintendent of the State during the minority of H. H. Rajah Chura Chand Singh. The Rajah was invested with ruling powers in 1908.

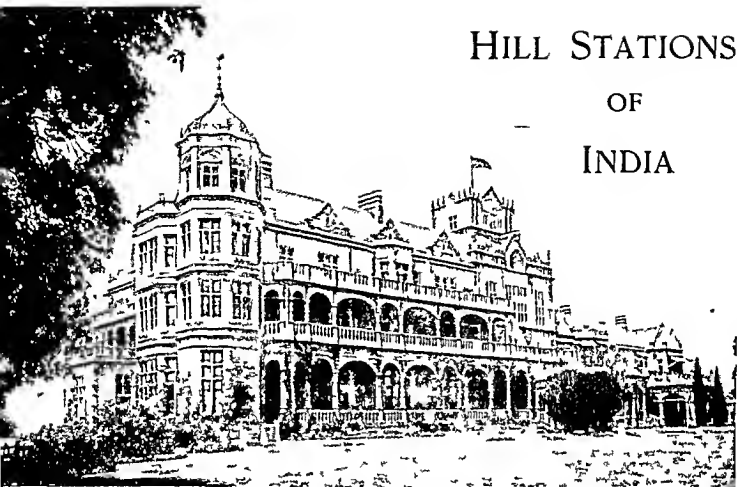


THE NEW SANITARIUM, SHILLONG



THE ELEPHANT FALLS SHILLONG NAGAL.

HILL STATIONS OF INDIA



VICEREGAL LODGE SIMLA

The Summer Residence of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India

ANYTHING approaching to an adequate description of the many delightful hill stations of India would fill a very bulky volume for whilst several of them and rightly so claim eminent distinction each possesses for itself a distinctive charm peculiarly its own.

Thus we have all that majestic grandeur of mountain scenery with which Darjeeling and Simla are associated. Less majestic in their immediate surroundings though they may perhaps be none the less charmingly situated are Ootacamund—The Queen of the South—Murree, Mussoorie and Nainital.

Then come the smaller hill stations which as it were pay tribute to their

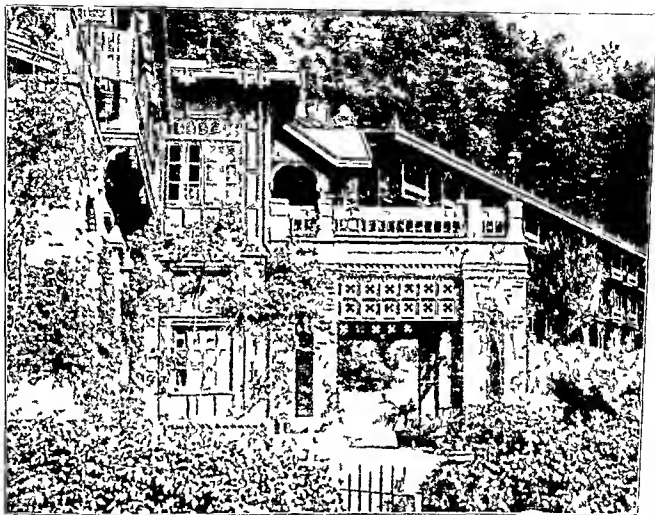
larger sisters but only inasmuch that it does not necessarily follow that the real charm from an eye witness point of view must always attach to the big sister!

Simla as all the world knows is the hot weather headquarters of the Viceroy and the Government of India. Situated at a height of nearly 7,000 ft. above sea level Simla commands a most magnificent and far extending view of the surrounding Hill States and the plains far below which are watered by the Sutlej and other rivers. Jakko (8,000 ft.) the highest peak in the vicinity of Simla is famous for its well cared for monkeys. Viceregal Lodge as its name implies is the official summer residence of the Viceroy and Governor.

General of India Mashobra a few miles distant and a charming week end retreat is a veritable place of peace

Within easy access of Simla and more or less situated on the road up to it are

capital of the Bengal Presidency is situated is second to none in the whole world The two feet gauge railway up the hill is a triumph of engineering skill and cost so it is said £3 000 per mile It is practi



THE UNITED SERVICE CLUB SIMLA

the desirable military hill stations of Kasauli Jutogh Dagsi Subathu, and Solon all of which are extremely picturesque in their surroundings and possess excellent barrack accommodation for British troops.

Mention of Darjeeling—the 'Queen of the Hills'—has already been made (see Calcutta chapter) the magnificent mountain scenery amidst which the summer

residence is situated on the old 'Cart Road' which originally cost Government £6 000 per mile. The railway gradient is 1 in 25. Considerably below Darjeeling is Lebong, here are commodious barracks for British troops. Jalapahar situated at a much higher elevation than Lebong, is a most health giving sanatorium for British troops.

Ootacamund, the summer headquarters of the Madras Government (*see Madras*), is delightfully situated in the Nilgiri Hills. Apart from the charming nature of its surroundings, Ooty is noted for its 'Downs' which afford an ideal hunting country for the premier pick of fox

Pastor Institute of Southern India. At the latter there is a depot and sanatorium for British troops of the Secunderabad Division which includes those doing duty in the Madras Presidency.

Naini Tal, the hot-weather "retreat" of the Government of the United Provinces



A GENERAL VIEW OF DARJEELING

hounds in India. At Ootacamund there is an excellent carriage drive, some miles in length which winds its way round the outskirts of a picturesque artificial lake.

Near Ootacamund are the charming hill stations of Coonoor and Wellington. At the former are located the Government Cordite and Ammunition Factory and the

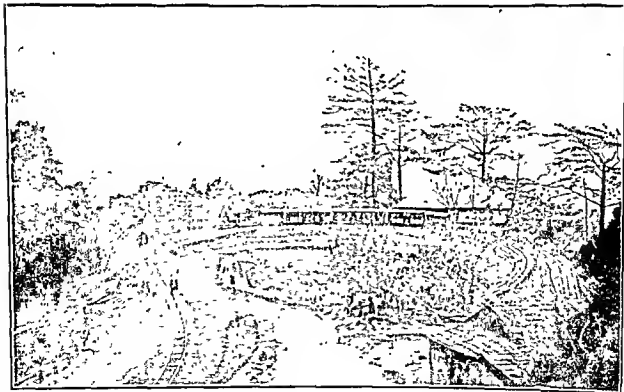
and Oudh possesses charms all its own. The views to be had from the higher summits in the vicinity are superb. The best residences are very picturesquely situated being dotted here and there on pine clad hill sides or on slopes where the rhododendron, mountain oak, and luxuriant ferns flourish and furnish the foliage for their immediate surroundings.



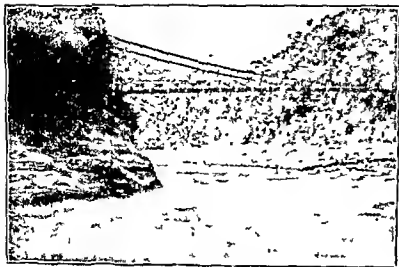
KICHENJUNGA, DARJEELING (28000 ft.)



A MARKET, DARJEELING.



A LOOP ON THE DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY.



A TYPICAL SUSPENSION BRIDGE IN THE HIMALAYAS

In the very heart of the mountains an artificial ornamental lake has been formed, here amidst most delightful surroundings the favourite pastimes of yachting and boating are actively engaged in during the "season"

Some twenty miles or so distant from Nain Tal are the quiet, but none the less pleasant, military hill stations of Ranikhet and Chaubattia each with excellent barrack accommodation

Murree and Dallionie, Chakrita and Landour, Nathuagali, and all the other "galis" situated in the Murree Hills, are one and all delightful summer resorts, affording a most welcome change from the sweltering and oppressive heat

Mussoorie the most cosmopolitan of Indian hill stations, "is a place of beauty and a joy for ever" In a few words Mussoorie is everybody's summer capital, being always in a state of maiden meditation, fancy free It is free from the fetters of officialdom—the Collector is as free as his clerk to do as he pleases, unless he happens to be making a study of the latest thing in "grass widows," the swanker may swank, the crank have a good time, and the most indolent of "Weary Wilkes" pass away the hours each after his own fashion But to all and sundry Mussoorie

spells life every time and all the time

On the way up the hill to Mussoorie is the charming stretch of country known as "The Dun" At Dehra Dun there are quite a number of very desirable residences whilst it is also the headquarters of the Imperial Cadet Corps, which is formed of the scions of the best known Indian ruling families and princes

Shillong the charming headquarters of the Government of the Province of Assam, and Mount Abu, in Rajputana, are delightful

hill stations In the neighbourhood of Mount Abu are the celebrated Jain Temples, the chief of which, the Dilwara, erected about A.D. 1100, is a famous place of pilgrimage

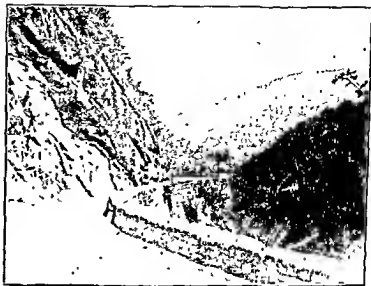


THE MSHAVUDE FALLS ASSAM



YAC TING IN THE HIMALAYAS A CHARMING SUMMER SCENE AT NAINI TAL
 The delightful summer headquarters of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh
 (Illustrated by G. H. Lawrence and Co. New York)

Other charming hill-stations are Yercaud, in the Shevaroy's, and Kodaikanal, in the Pulney Hills, both are in Southern India, and are notable as being delightful hill havens of rest and peace. Cherat, on the North-West Frontier, affords a welcome change during the hot weather for the British troops located at Peshawar and Nowshera, whilst, last but not least, mention must be made of Pachmarhi and Changligali where, midst most picturesque surroundings, are located what are practically speaking, the Indian Schools of Musketry.

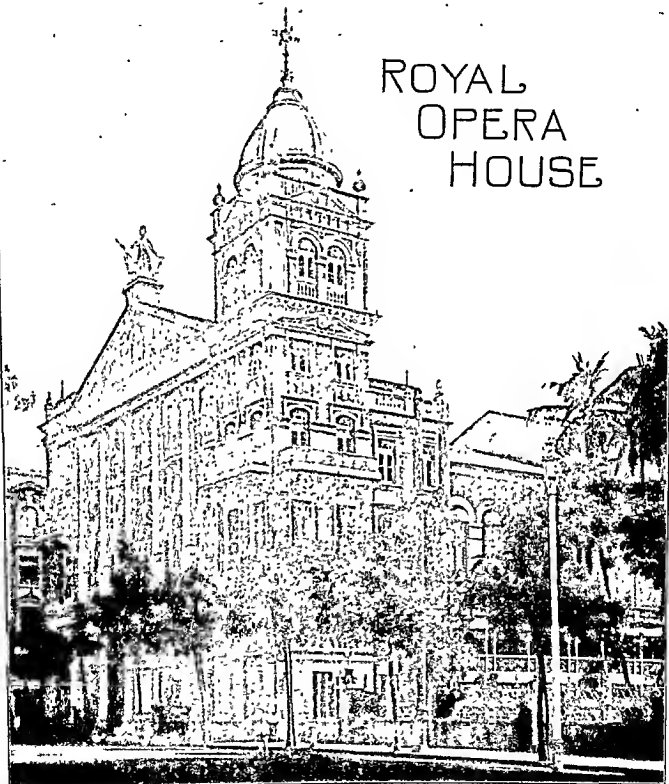


A TYPICAL CORNER OF AN "UP-TH' HILL" CART ROAD.



"FAIR FAWY," MUSCOORIF.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE



Photo, by

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, BOMBAY.
The most Palatial Edifice of its kind in the East.

[Vernon & Co.]

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, BOMBAY.

A DEDICATION TO ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC—BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE—PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST—HOME OF CELEBRITIES—FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY—RENDZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.



ONE OF THE SERIES OF CHARMING FRENCH PAINTINGS WHICH GRACE THE WALLS OF THE LOBBY
(Painted by Fernand & Co.)

OCCUPYING an imposing and important position at the foot of the gentle slopes of Malabar Hill, the fashionable residential suburb of Bombay on which is situated Government House, for about half the year the allocated residence of the Governor of Bombay, there rises from the midst of charmingly picturesque surroundings, THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—the *theatre-de-luxe* of the



Photo 47

THE CENTRAL ENTRANCE TO THE AUDITORIUM FROM THE LOBBY.

[See p. 48]



Pl. to. by]

THE LEFT PORTION OF THE FOYER

[Vernon & Co

showing the Central Entrance to the Auditorium Statuary Figures and Star of India Illuminant.

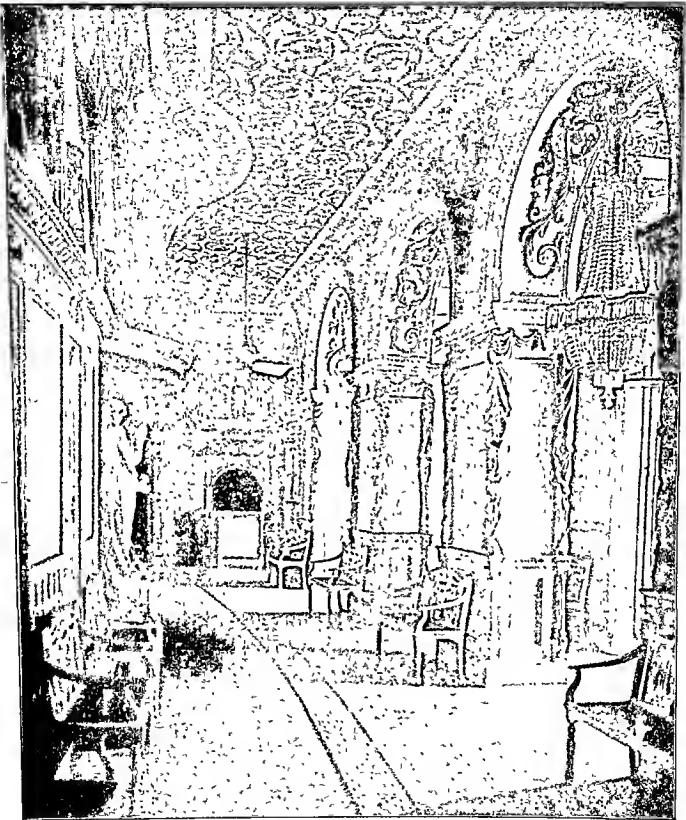


Photo. 82]

THE RIGHT PORTION OF THE FOYER
showing one of the magnificent Crystal Glass Chandeliers and the charming Scheme of Decoration,

[Penson & Co.



VIEW SHOWING PRESS CIRCLE AND SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT OF FRONT LOGE

{ 111 } C

East One of the most noteworthy of the many fine buildings of which Bombay can boast the Royal Opera House is indeed in every way a credit and an adornment to India's far famed Gateway City.

The New Queen's Road on which the Royal Opera House is situated may be said to be with in easy reach of the most thickly populated localities of Bombay. The residents in the neighbourhood pass the theatre on their way to the seaside for recreation and it is estimated that altogether not less than 300 000 people use the road daily whilst one or more motor

cars pass the building every second or so during the busy hours of the day.

Time there was and that not so very long ago when Bombay the Beautiful could not lay claim to possessing a theatre worthy of the name those places of entertainment then in existence being mere travesties of the name theatre which would have brought tears to the eyes of the impresario or even a company of the good old barn storming variety.

But Bombay has moved with the times how different it is to day when the proud city which rejoices in the motto *Urbs prima in India*

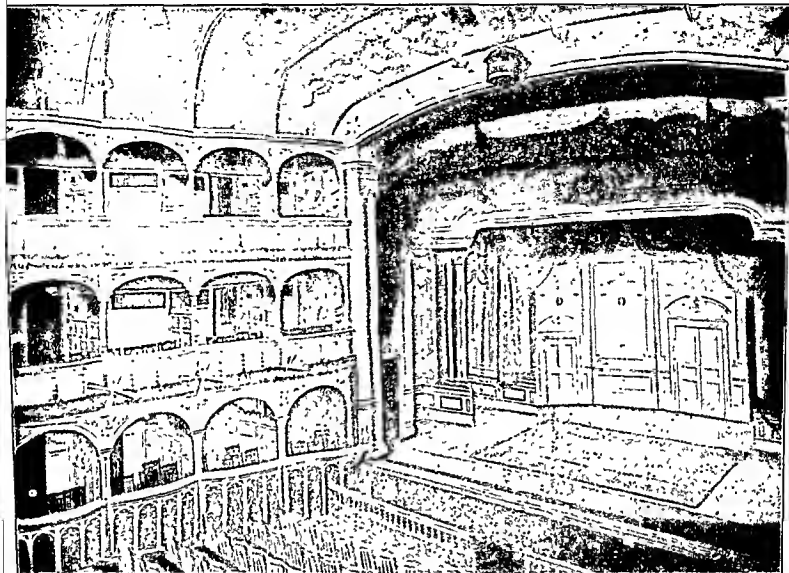


Photo. 49

VIEW SHOWING STAGE AND SIDE BOXES

[Lefman & Co.]

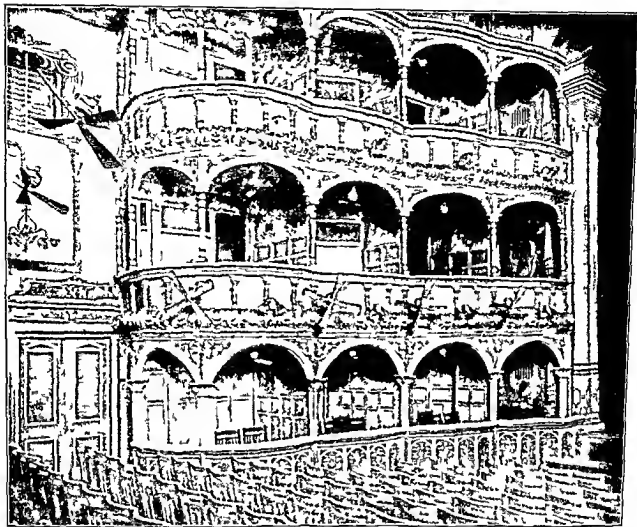
can boast of an attractive theatre fashioned and fitted up on most modern lines. The Royal Opera House, indeed, by virtue of its architectural features and acoustic properties, the charm and beauty of its decorations, the well-thought-out arrangements for the comfort of its patrons, and last, but not least, the high standard of excellence invariably associated with the performances held in it, stands out on its own merits unchallenged.

It will be of interest here to mention that up to the end of the year (1915) some five lakhs of rupees have been expended on this palatial building and its many and artistic embellishments.

That the establishment of this important theatre in a no less important locality has contributed in a very great measure to the general improvement of the neighbourhood is evidenced on every hand by the very handsome buildings which, with mushroom-like growth, have sprung up in the near vicinity of the Royal Opera House.

Bombay has certainly done much in recent years to keep in touch with the times—it has still much more to do.

With the many facilities rendered by the great steamship companies and by which means Bombay in time of peace had been brought within some twelve or thirteen days' reach



P. & P.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE LOVES AS CONSTRUCTED ON EACH SIDE OF THE AUDITORIUM

[Pers. & Co.]

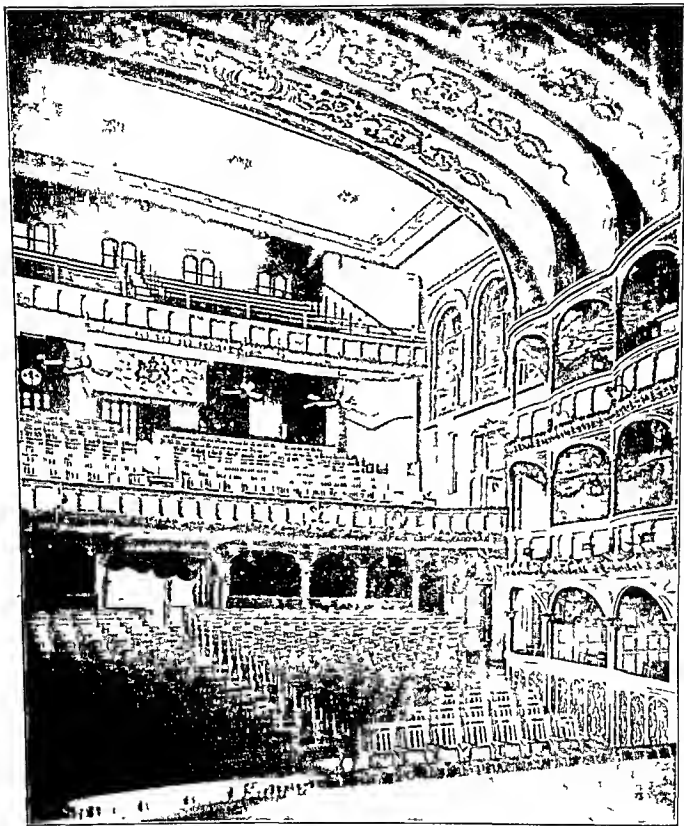
of the Metropolis of the British Empire a new mode of life became established in India and the new views of life which accompanied these changes brought also new needs. These new needs so far as Bombay is concerned were in a great measure provided for by the building of the Royal Opera House.

Of the evolution of the play house in Bombay there is little to be said but to dry the splendid edifice with which this chapter deals tells its own story in stone of a record of work well done in its relationship with the march of time. Externally and internally the living spirit

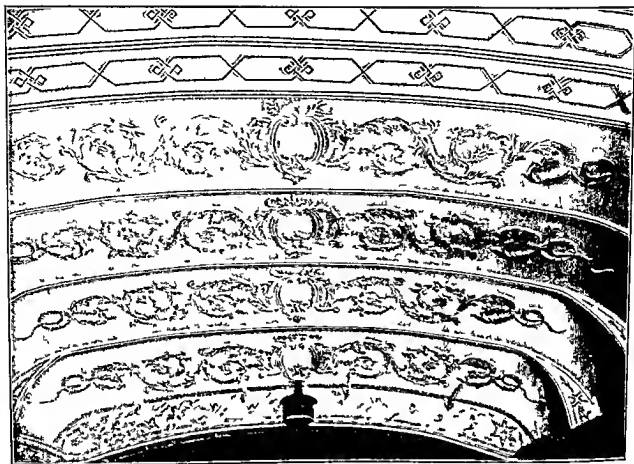
of the place, as it were seems to breathe of a new life and one discerns everywhere this to day.

At the very first glance round the theatre and its precincts one cannot fail to observe that it has been built for a set purpose and that by the person who knew well enough what he wanted. Every where there is in evidence a distinct personal element.

It would serve to no purpose to enter into the question as to when and where the principles of applied and decorative art were first obtained. We know, however, that two great waves of thought



VIEW FROM FLOOR TO CEILING OF THE GREAT PORTION OF THE INTERIOR OF THE THEATRE (FROM THE STAIRS)
[J. H. & Co. 6 C.]



F. O. A.]

CHARMING CEILING DECORATIONS (IN GOLD LEAF) DESIGNED BY THE PROPRIETOR

[H. N. & Co

from diametrically opposite directions came originally from the East and from the West. In the Royal Opera House there are abundant manifestations that these waves have met in a most pleasing and harmonious blending, which, revealing much of the beautiful in art, also possesses the all potent charm of originality.

A careful examination of the various illustrations which accompany this article cannot fail to interest those whose artistic outlook is broad and at the same time sympathetic for they portray much of what a written description can only inadequately convey in regard to this delightful home, of Art Music and Science, to-day without its compeer in India.

On a play night all roads lead to the Royal Opera House where on alighting a veritable palace of light greets the eye of the visitor. Then as the *foyer* is reached a most charming effect, produced by the soft and scintillating lights from two magnificent crystal glass chandeliers and two strikingly handsome illuminants designed after the

Star of India is in evidence. This pleasing scheme of lighting in the *foyer* is supplemented by a series of installations which as well from the point of view of effect serve their own particular and practical purpose.

The ceilings in the *foyer* the ticket offices, cloak rooms and so on all have their setting in a charming scheme of decoration which is worked out in minute



[Phot. by]

TYPICAL PORTRAITS OF FAMOUS POETS, AUTHORS, AND MUSICIANS
which adorn the Magnificent Domes at the three Entrance to the Auditorium

[L'Esprit & Co.]

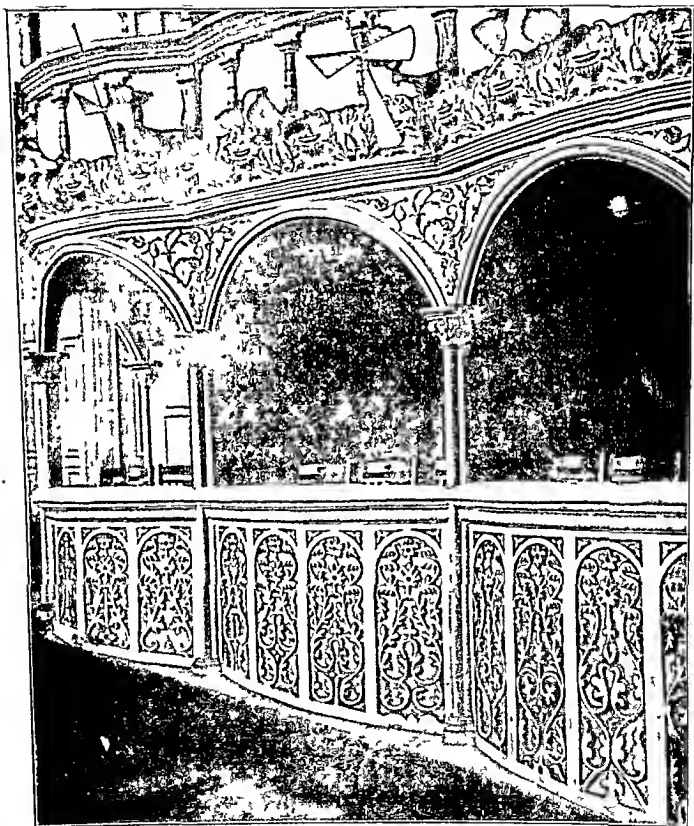
and silver. To complete the picture—there are a delightful series of admirably executed fresco paintings and numerous statuary, the motifs of which are naturally related to, and in harmony with, an abode in which the spirit of Music and the Art of Terpsichore each lives and has its being.

From this dazzling domain of light the auditorium is entered from three separate entrances, each of which is surmounted by a handsome dome in which figure several well-executed portraits of the most famous poets, authors, and musicians of by-gone days. These in their attractive setting of illuminants afford a most pleasing effect.

The "Palace of Light" has now given place to the Palace of Delight wherein every achievement in material, design, and

technique so much in evidence in the former, in the latter is manifested on an even more extensive and elaborate scale.

The auditorium seems, as it were, to throb and to pulsate with the true spirit of the playhouse and to be permeated throughout with all that is best in an artistic sense. One is immediately impressed by the really excellent arrangements for keeping the theatre cool. This well-conceived system of electric fanning may be briefly summed up as being silent, non-obtrusive to the view, and particularly effective. Here, too, may be said a word as to the thought bestowed on the needs of the orchestra which, thanks to an admirable system of cooling by means of cold-air pipes located in their near vicinity,



Phil. 87]

A FORTY-ONE THE BOTTOM TIER OF THE
 LOWING THE ORNAMENTAL DESIGN BY THE TRACERY

[11. 11. 11]

the walls to allow of the arrangements in regard to ventilation being carried out on the latest and most hygienic principles

From its very inception the Royal Opera House has been looked upon and rightly so as the 'Home of Celebrities' and well known artistes of eminent ability in their profession have expressed their desire to be presented on its stage

'Rome was not built in a day,' and so, in like manner the Royal Opera House has taken time in the building. The foundation stone was laid in 1910 and within an extraordinarily short space of time the place was opened for Kinema colour exhibitions in connection with the Coronation of H M King George the Fifth and the unveiling of the Queen Victoria Statue

It will be of interest to mention incidentally that at the time there were only the four external walls of the building then erected. These bare walls for the purpose of holding the 'show,' were disguised by drapery whilst carpets cunningly laid down served effectively to hide the fact that the floor was of mere earth!

The work of construction going on in full swing was in no way impeded when, at later intervals and in order to accommodate for a short season certain high class companies visiting Bombay, the theatre was opened in a semi complete state, and

then closed again to permit of the work towards the general completion of the building being carried on. From all this it will be at once apparent that the Royal Opera House was never at any time closed owing to there being a lack of artistes—a story going the rounds and obviously circulated per Rumours Agency!

An elaborate scheme of extension is now being planned which will provide for a large and up to date restaurant and a roof garden to the latter access will be had by means of a lift. Another prominent feature of the proposed additional building will be a really first class billiard room, promising to be the best in India. A photographic studio for stationary and moving-picture work will also be instituted. This will be appointed with the most modern appliances that present day science can suggest. The ground floor of the new extension will be occupied by a range of attractive shops.

In conclusion, brief mention must be made of the pretty and well kept garden adjoining the theatre and in which on play-nights refreshments are served *à la fresco*. Here giant cocoanut palms sway pliantly in the seabreeze borne in from the adjacent Back Bay, whilst a profusion of other tropical trees and greenery, amidst which are dotted fountains and statuary, all add to the charm and attractiveness of this delightful spot—at all times a garden haven of peace, concord, and good will.



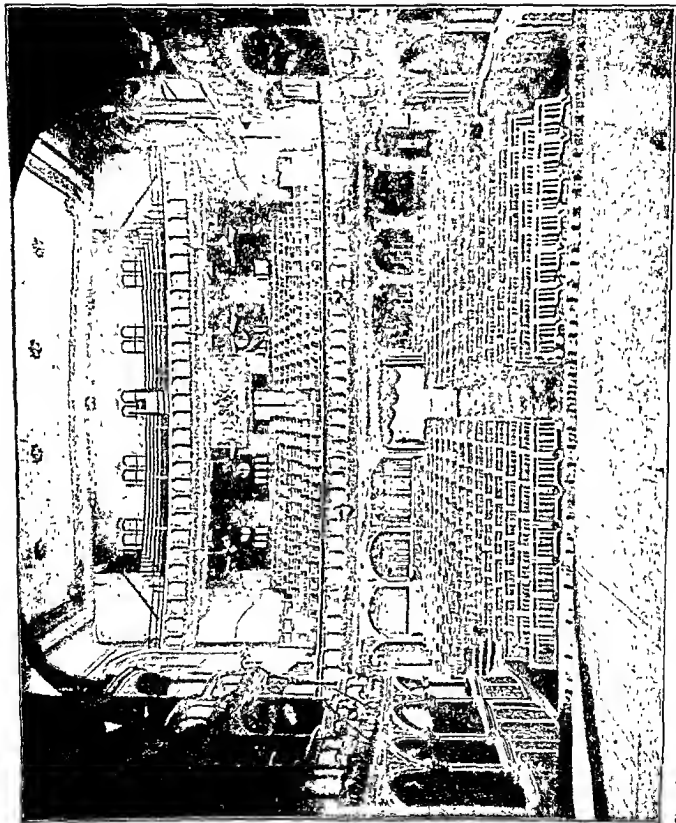


Photo. H.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE AUDITORIUM, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, LONDON.

[H. P. & Co.]

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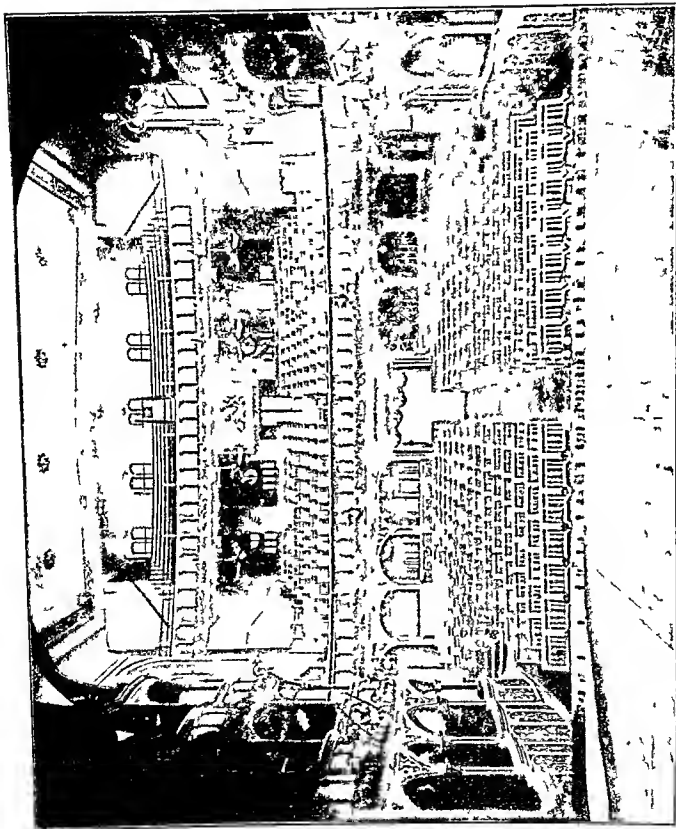
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THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

A Dedication to Art, Science, and Music.

The Home of Celebrities

Artists and Companies will bear in mind the following facts while applying for occupancy —

1. The Royal Opera House is reserved for Artists of reputed ability who can substantiate their claims to such position.

2. During such times as it may not be occupied by artists of the above class it shall be used as a place for very select Cinema Pictures of both an instructive and entertaining nature.

3. The Royal Opera House proved a favourite resort for the elite of Bombay when opened in a semi-complete state, and it is therefore notified that only those able to entertain such a class will succeed here.

4. Performances by Matheson Lang, Pandman Opera Co., Charles Howitt and A. Phillips Comedy Co., The Brothers Chetwisy, Mount Allen, Roshnara, "Pekin Mysteries" and many others including various Companies have made several records of "House Full" and on many such nights the receipts exceeded £300.

5. Artists will have the advantage of the use of a high class stock scenery (painted by Geo. Helmsley of London) and elaborate stage lighting, as well as to date Arc and Spot light effects.

6. Artists will have the convenience of 24 Dressing Rooms each equipped with electric fan, lights and all requisites with an abundant supply of water. There are hot and cold shower baths on the premises which is a rare convenience even in England.

TERMS FOR OCCUPANCY.

The following is an outline of the Terms on which the Royal Opera House will be given out on Hire —

	For 1 hour between 8 A.M. and 1 P.M.	For 1 hour between 2 P.M. and 6 P.M.
Sundays, Xmas Day, and Good Friday	Rs 300 0 0	Rs 400 0 0
Saturday afternoon and Bank Holidays	" 225 0 0	" 300 0 0
Other Holidays besides Bank Holidays	" 200 0 0	" 250 0 0
Saturday morning and ordinary days of the week	" 150 0 0	" 200 0 0

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TERMS FOR OCCUPANCY—continued.

2. Engagement for entertainers can only be allowed during the hours of the day on payments as follows—

(a) For each hour during morning hours at one tenth of the quoted morning charges.

(b) For each hour during afternoon hours at one eighth of the quoted afternoon charges.

3. Engagement on hours longer than those mentioned above could be made on payment of double the amount of the afternoon rent for *After-dinner Performances* (for hours between 6.30 P.M. and 8.30 P.M.) and three times the amount of the afternoon rent for *After-dinner Performances* (for hours between 9.30 P.M. and 12.30 P.M.). In the case of Saturday nights the amount would be reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$ of the aggregate amount.

4. All payments should be made eight days before the date of the performance, and before it is advertised in the papers.

5. The foregoing charges include the wages of the staff in the front of the house, clerks, scene shifters, electricians, door keepers, ushers, ticket sellers, and collectors. A band of eight musicians and their conductor will be provided in the case of both *After-dinner* and *After-dinner performances*. Lower for electric light and fans will also be included in the foregoing charges. No deduction will be made in case the whole or any of the staff above named is not utilized.

6. The tickets and the Prizes are to be supplied by the Tenant.

7. All rights to put up advertisements inside and outside the building and garden, and on the walls, screens, etc., are under the control of, and for the benefit of, the Royal Opera House. Tenants will be allowed to put up their advertisement boards on the garden walls, or at the entrance of the building only on such days that the theatre is under their engagement.

8. The Garden and the Bar are to be under the control of and for the benefit of, the Royal Opera House.

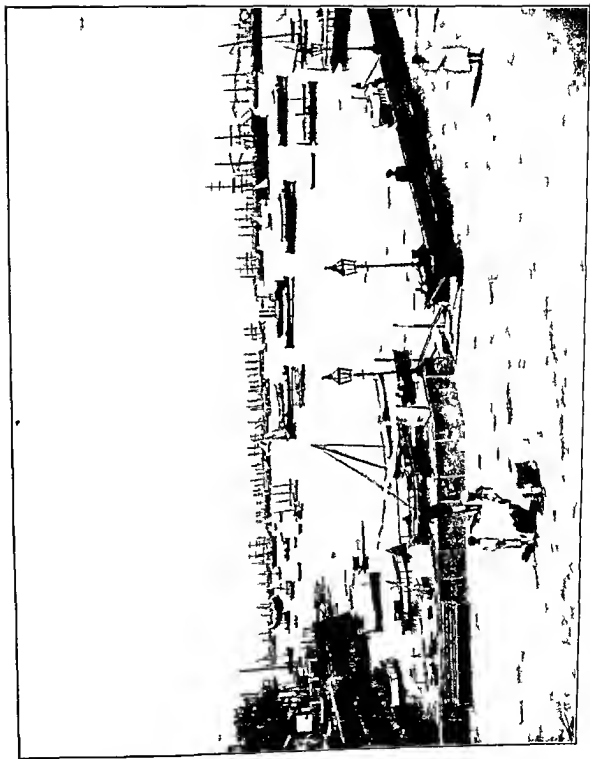
9. In the case of lectures, concerts, or performances held with the object of collecting subscriptions for institutions acknowledged by the public as charitable ones, the owner of the Royal Opera House will contribute to the collection a sum equal to 25 percent of the amount of the hire after realizing the same. The above contribution will be made on the understanding that the owner of the Royal Opera House is given full satisfaction on all regards the *Joint Price* of such subscription and the fact that the management of such gatherings have given over to the charitable institution the whole of the takings, after deducting the hire of the Royal Opera House and the cost of the advertisement printing, and the fees, if any, of the party engaged to entertain.

The persons at the head of the show before or, in any case, programme will furnish to the Management the names of the performers likely to take part in the show, and the Royal Opera House Management reserves all rights to prohibit without declining reason, any of them from being presented on the stage of the Royal Opera House. The same procedure will be applicable to the staff and others who are desirous of entering the stage gates during or before the time of engagement. All those who are acknowledged as fit for the work at the Royal Opera House should be made to content in the rule not to tell to them by the heads of the show concerned that the fact of their being allowed to be presented at the Royal Opera House will not entitle them to put after the date of the performance on their cards or their own papers any mention of their past connection at the Royal Opera House. All such mention should only be made after getting a written permit for doing so from the Proprietor of the Royal Opera House, Bombay.

10. In case of gatherings got up with the object of holding concerts of religious music, and giving lectures on subjects relating to Divinity, and of gatherings for the purpose of promoting the general improvement of character and education of the young generation, teachers and parents, the profits of the Royal Opera House will return to the representatives of such gatherings a sum equal to half of the amount of the hire after realizing the same.

All communications should be addressed to the Proprietor.

Booking Agents—Messrs S. Rose & Co, Bombay.



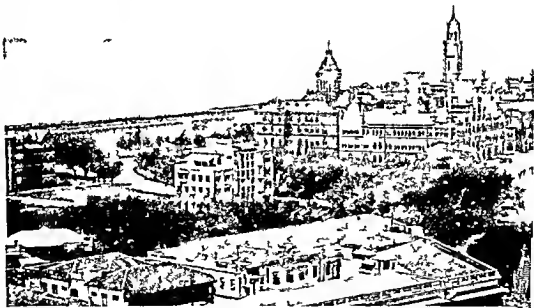
THE AFOLLO BUT DER HONDAAY—T E GATE VAY OF IND A"

BOMBAY.

CESSION TO THE ENGLISH—MALABAR HILL—COLABA—PUBLIC BUILDINGS ETC.—THE GATEWAY OF INDIA—
PRINCE'S MUSEUM—RAJABAI TOWER—HOTELS—VICTORIA STATION—BYCULLA CLUB—PAREL—
VICTORIA GARDENS—HILL STATIONS—ISLAND OF ELEPHANTA

BOMBAY has few historical associations connected with it. In the days of Mahomedan rule in India when Delhi in all its regal magnificence was the Imperial capital of the Moghul Emperors Bombay was a small and insignificant fishing village

under the Earl of Marlborough to take possession of the island but a dispute arose with the Portuguese Governor, and in 1668 the King was glad to hand over the unprofitable acquisition at that time considered as the grave of Europeans to the



A CLARKING H E T OF BOMBAY

and more or less a haunt of piratical sea rovers. The Portuguese took possession of it in 1526.

Bombay Island comprising the present city of Bombay was ceded to the English Crown in 1661 as part of the dower of the Infanta Catharina on her marriage with Charles II. A British fleet was sent out

East India Company on payment of an annual rent of £10 in gold.

In 1687 the chief control of all the Company's possessions in India was transferred from Surat to Bombay which was made an independent Presidency in 1708, on the amalgamation of the two rival English companies trading with India. Finally,

in 1773 Bombay was placed in a position of qualified subordination to the Governor General at Calcutta

The City of Bombay now one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the world has for its motto *Urbs prima in Indis* and well does it deserve it

The first view of Bombay from the sea is imposing and at the same time impressive whilst the harbour except during the height of the monsoon usually presents an animated and picturesque scene

The main part of the city lies low among the flats and reclaimed marsh lands of its island site but towards its south western extremity the island throws out a horn into the sea here the ground rises to a considerable height At the point of the spur is Government House close to it is the famous Hindu temple of Warkeshwar to which pilgrims resort from all parts of India

Along the ridge are the most desirable houses in Bombay desirable chiefly on account of the situation from which charming views are to be obtained of the city the Back Bay and the open waters of the Indian Ocean Mr Sidney Low who represented *The Standard* during the tour in India of our present King Emperor (then Prince of Wales) in 1903 1906 writes in his

admirable volume *A Vision of India* of Malabar Hill as follows —

The time was when all Malabar Hill with its adjacent ridges was given up solely to European habitation To day the English bungalows on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill may almost be counted on the fingers Nearly all the finest houses are occupied by Natives who live there in

great style with their horses their carriages their motor cars and their married son and daughters to the second and third generation The Englishman complains bitterly that he has no room to live At his moderate salary he cannot compete with his affluent brown competitor For him the land speculator builds blocks of flats down near the sea front and he has to pay a relatively high rent for his three or four stuffy rooms and be glad to get them while his landlord looks down upon him from his eyrie three miles away



STREET SCENE IN THE QUARTER OF THE CITY

Bombay in spite of its splendid Europeanized public buildings is still a Native town and the Natives are fully conscious of the fact The city is full of educated emancipated Asiatics of various denominations many of whom have gone a long way toward assimilating Western customs and ideas



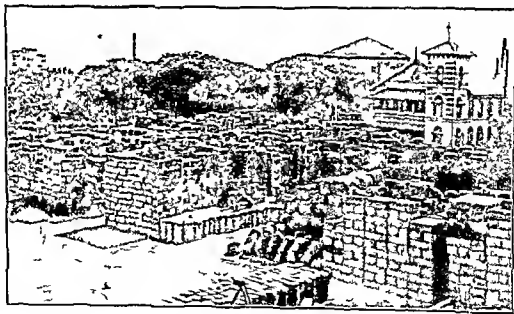
THE AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH AT COLABA—
THE SOLDIERS' CHURCH

At Colaba are the Barracks and parade ground which are occupied by the British troops forming portion of the Bombay Brigade. The Afghan Memorial Church erected to the memory of the officers and men of the British Army who fell in the campaigns of Sind and Afghanistan from 1835-1843 and which is

also known as St. John's Church is situated towards the north of the parade ground. It is a soldiers' church and in that character it has a certain atmosphere of its own which must assuredly appeal to the sentiments of the worshippers. Stories are to be found on its walls in the plain unornamented tablets—"stories in stone" that tell in language simple but impressive of doughty deeds performed of heroic deaths, and of treachery avenged.

The Government Dockyard, the Victoria, Prince's, P and O, and other Docks most of which have been considerably extended and improved in recent years are naturally interesting features in a city which is shortly to see at its historic landing place at the Apollo Bunder an elaborately designed edifice which as a permanent memorial of the first visit of a British monarch in person to his Indian dominions will be a credit to The Gateway City and record the arrival in Bombay on 2nd December 1911 of Their Imperial Majesties King George the Fifth Emperor of India and the Queen Empress.

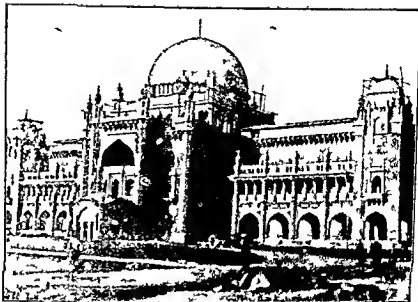
The handsome structure which was erected to commemorate the visit of Their Majesties in 1905 1906 (then Prince and Princess of Wales) and which is known as the Prince's Museum is situated only a short distance from the Apollo Bunder being built



A CORNER OF THE LUMSDEN COTTON GREEN

During the 35 seasons it is not an unusual thing for there to be £1,000,000 worth or more of cotton bales stacked on this famous Green at Colaba.

on the open space which had formerly been known as The Crescent. The Museum which was rapidly nearing completion at the time of the outbreak of the great war was converted in to a hospital for the use of Indian troops who became casualties during the war. This fine building which was temporarily known as the Lady Hardinge War Hospital served its purpose admirably a very large number of sick and wounded soldiers from the battle fields of East Africa Egypt and the Persian Gulf being housed there for treatment.



THE PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM

Temporarily known as The Lady Hardinge War Hospital

The Royal Bombay Yacht Club Sailors Home the Bombay University with its charming gardens the Elphinstone College the High Courts and Secretariat and the Rajabai Clock Tower are all situated within a short distance of the Apollo Bunder. The Rajabai Tower is a very fine piece of architectural work and is one of the first features of Bombay to attract the notice of passengers on inward bound vessels. The tower from the ground to the top

of its terminal is 280 ft in height with a staircase lighted by stained glass windows running up the greater part of the interior and giving access to the balconies from which a splendid view of the sea and city can be obtained. The large clock in the tower has four dials and there is a peal of joy bells which when in working order chime at certain hours of the day.

The principal Hotel—the Taj Mahal the Great Western Watson's the Majestic and the Apollo—are all situated more or less in the vicinity of the Apollo Bunder.

St. Thomas Cathedral situated in the central portion of the Fort is of comparatively modern date and possesses no architectural attractions. Prior to the completion of this Cathedral services were conducted in a room in the castle.

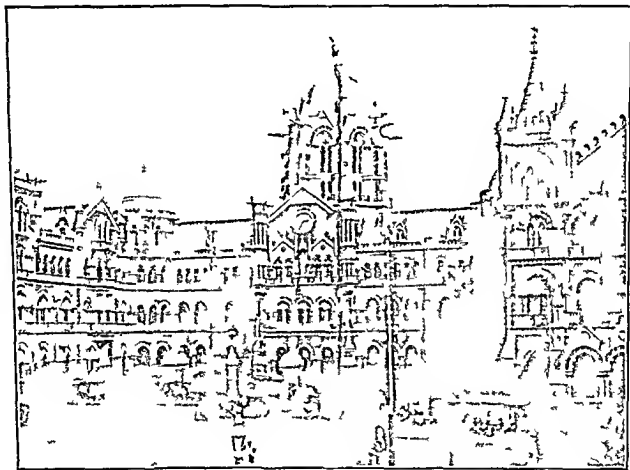


THE SECRETARIAT BUILDING

situated behind the Town Hall—the latter a building which except for its imposing flight of stone steps and external pillars scarcely does credit to the city. The Castle is all that now remains of the fortifications of old Bombay. The most prominent object about its ancient and weather worn bastions is its flagstaff from which the Union Jack floats proudly in the breeze and from the

Extension works are at present in progress. The style of architecture of the Station is Italian Medieval Gothic and the detail of the whole scheme is most elaborate.

Opposite the Victoria Terminus is the Municipal Building the foundation stone of which was laid by the Marquis of Ripon in 1885. This handsome structure is designed in the early Gothic style of archi-



V I C T O R I A T E R M I N U S

yards of which in coming vessels to the harbour are signalled.

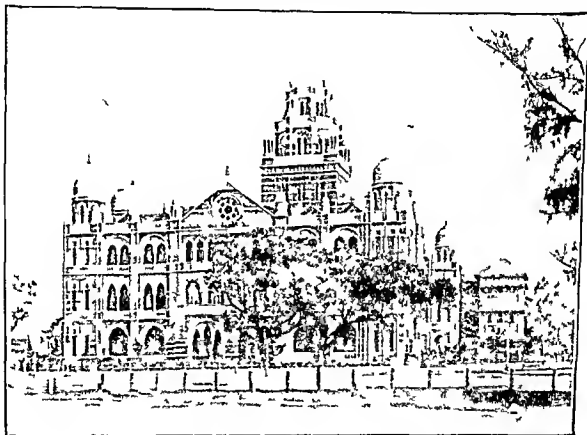
The Victoria Terminus Station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is one of the grandest and most imposing pile of buildings in the East. The entire building on which something like a quarter of a million of money was expended was not completed in its present form till 1887.

It has an Oriental feeling to bring it into harmony with the surrounding edifices.

In close proximity to the Victoria Station and to the Docks are the European General Hospital otherwise known as the St George's Hospital and the new General Post Office the latter a very fine building of quite recent date.

No account of Bombay, however in comprehensive would be worth the name that did not include the well known Crawford Markets named after a one time Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. The Markets occupy a commanding position not far from the Victoria Station on what may be described as the border line separating the Native from the European portions of

northern suburb of the town from which it takes its name. It stands on the borders of what is still known as the Old Bombay Race course. The old race course has been extensively built upon in recent years and the Bombay Races are now held at Mahalaxmi a few miles further north. The first race meeting held in Bombay is said to have been in 1797 under the auspices

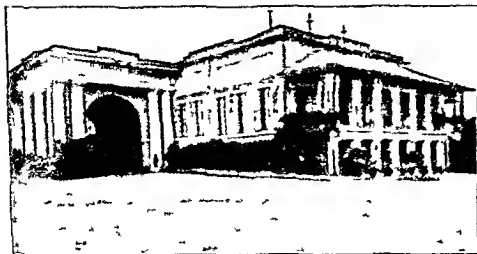


THE OFFICES OF THE B. & C. I. RAILWAY

the city. They will stand comparison with some of the finest in European towns and the scene to be witnessed there every morning is one that cannot be readily forgotten. Representatives of almost every nationality under the sun in nearly every kind of costume are to be found there at break of day and even long before.

The Byculla Club one of the oldest institutions of Bombay is situated in the

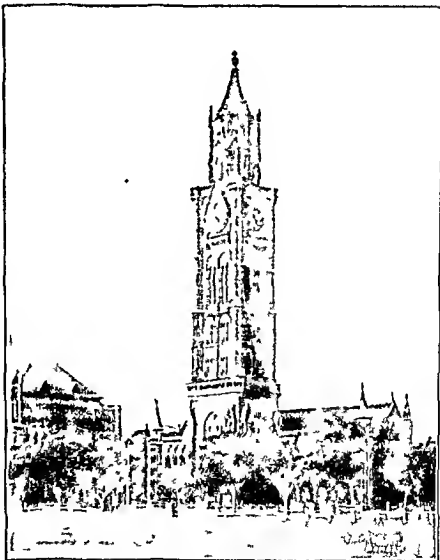
of the Byculla Club then a sporting club. Other leading clubs in Bombay are the Bombay Club the Orient Club the Bombay Gymkhana the Commercial Gymkhana and the numerous other gymkhanas instituted by the various communities resident within the city and its suburbs. In and around Bombay are several palatial residences built by merchant princes and great captains of industry.



THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM
Opp. Cathedral East End, N. S. Bombay

In the neighbourhood of Parel is the Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy Hospital erected at the joint expense of the old time East India Company and Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, the first Parsi baronet for the relief of sick Indians of all classes. Several important additions to the building have been made by members of the Jejeebhoy family after whom the Hospital which was opened in 1845 has been named. In the grounds of the Hospital are located the Grant Medical College and other institutions. The College which perpetuates the name of Sir Robert Grant, a former Governor of the Presidency was established in 1845.

Parel a large and growing suburb of Bombay has been called the Manchester of the East. The locality abounds in mills of a multitudinous description whilst the extensive workshops of the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India



UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS AND THE ESPLANADE CLOCK TOWER

Near Parel are the Victoria Gardens and the Albert Museum, the latter being situated in the grounds of the former. The Gardens, which were opened to the public in 1862, and cover between thirty and forty acres of land have in recent years been greatly improved by the Municipal Corporation. There is an interesting Zoological collection comprising many valuable specimens which are well cared for and well housed. The Museum was opened in 1871.

Within easy access of Bombay are the charming hill stations of Mahabaleshwar, the summer seat of the Bombay Government, Matheran, Khandala, and Lonavla each of which has its own particular attractions for the hot-weather visitor.

The Island of Elephanta famous for its great Cave is six miles distant from Bombay and four from the mainland. The island derived its English name from the stone figure of an elephant that formerly was in evidence at the old landing place but owing to its crumbling decline it was removed, in 1864, to the grounds of the Albert Museum. Bombay. The famous

Cave, which according to legendary lore, was excavated out of the solid rock in a single night by the gods, forms one of the wondrous problems of past ages, for when and to whom it owes its origin there is not a line to tell. The Cave, which is ap-

proached by a flight of stone steps leading to the entrance, measures about 130 ft square, the height varying from 15 ft to 17 ft. Out of the twenty six columns which originally supported the rocky roof of the Cave eight have been destroyed leaving the others more or less in a mutilated condition. The island is one of the local "show" places that is rarely missed by the hustling globe trotter and forms a favourite holiday resort for excursionists and water picknickers from Bombay.

A few miles to the south of the entrance to Bombay Harbour

lies Kennerly Island, formerly a haunt of pirates, but now so familiar to the inhabitants of Bombay by reason of its Lighthouse whose bright flare across the water welcomes the coming and speeds the parting guest.



THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY



CALCUTTA.

ORIGIN OF THE CITY—JOB CHARNOCK, THE FATHER OF CALCUTTA—GENERAL ASPECTS—THE NATIVE CITY—THE RIVER HUGHLI—PARKS AND GARDENS—A 'CITY OF STABLES'—
ST JOHN'S CATHEDRAL—THE "BLACK HOLE"—PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS—
VICTORIA MEMORIAL DARJEELING

CALCUTTA, the capital city of Bengal, owes its origin, directly, to British commerce and indirectly "The City of Palaces" may be said to have originated from the romantic circumstances connected with the successful treatment, in 1642, of the wife of the then Nawab (Viceroy) of Bengal who lay sick of a malady which had baffled the Mahomedan *hakims*, by the ship's surgeon of the "Hopewell" belonging to the East India Company, and which was lying in the Hughli. The doctor—one Gabriel Boughton—was asked by the grateful Nawab, who was the second son of the great Moghul Emperor, Shah Jahan, to name his own fee. Dr Boughton requested a concession for the East India Company giving them the exclusive right of trading throughout Bengal. This concession was granted and also a piece of land for a factory, some twenty-five miles up the river, at Hughli—the parent factory of the one established by Job Charnock at Calcutta in 1690. Of Charnock's early life nothing is known, but he came to India as a junior Member of Council and was paid a salary of twenty pounds a year.

The author of *A Vision of India*, in writing of Calcutta says—"It does

well to be conscious of the fact that it is an English city—the second of the Empire. But for the English all that there now is of Calcutta would to day be no more than a few villages scattered among the swamps of the Hughli as it was when Mr Job Charnock bought the site for the East India Company.

Charnock lies buried with a legible inscription over his grave in the old church of St John's with his native wife—not beside him for the story is that the lady was a Hindu widow whom he rescued by force just as she was about to commit *suttee* and though she lived with him to the end and bore him children she was never converted to Christianity, and died a pagan.

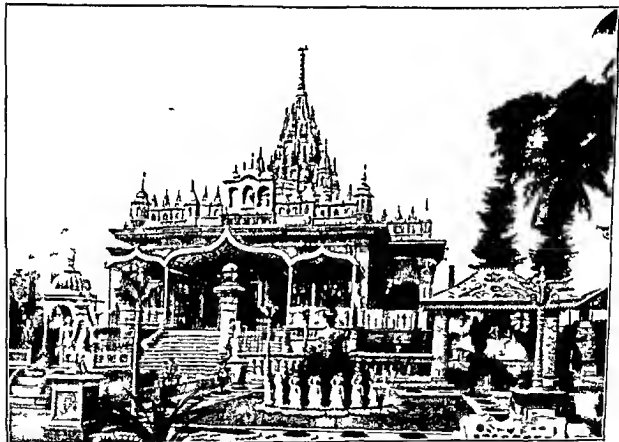
The history of Calcutta is a record of great names and great events, on which Englishmen might be excused for dwelling with much more self-satisfaction than they commonly exhibit. Thanks largely to Lord Curzon, the old memorials have been restored and new ones erected. The streets are full of associations. In one corner of the Maidan are the mounds and earthworks and bastions of Fort William, a name which ought to make our hearts beat higher when we think of Robert Clive, albeit it is not Clive's Fort William,

but one of slightly later date from which until recently Lord Kitchener ruled the Indian Army of to day

In most of the Indian cities the members of the governing race are poor and what wealth there is seems to be chiefly in Native hands. But Calcutta in this respect differs noticeably from its rival on

The great jute mills the cotton mills the ironworks the shipping lines are in Western hands. It is a thriving manufacturing centre where England holds her own

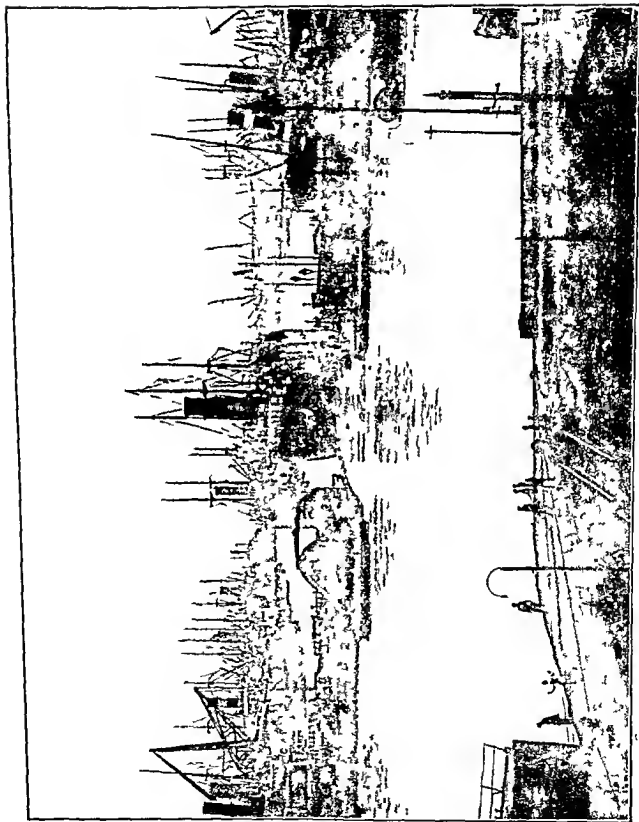
'It is a great Native town too though it is not one of which White Calcutta affects to be proud. It has the squalor



T. J. N. T. H. E. A. S. I. A. N. T. O. A.

the West Coast. Bombay as its residents will sometimes bitterly tell you is almost ceasing to be a white man's town. The Asiatic is so pulsing and thriving. But the Bengal capital is still the seat of a highly affluent European community which dominates commerce in spite of the Hindu bania and the versatile Marwari dealer

of the East without its picturesque colour—a nest of mean streets unpaved, dirty, and shabby lined with dingy shops and malodorous hovels. There are busy thoroughfares which are as ugly as the working class suburbs of an English seaport; there are rows of small houses where the Chinese carpenter plies his



III N AT HE 1 TERPONE DOCA' CALCUTTA

trade and there are brick alleys which have the shiftless untidy aspect of Southern Europe. Native Calcutta is like some of her own citizens—she has departed from the ways of the East only to produce a very poor travesty of the West.

Yet there is an Oriental Calcutta which is still primitive enough and you need not go far to find it. You may see it any morning close beside the great Howrah Bridge over which the clerks and shop assistants and labourers are pouring in to their work in an endless stream like that which rolls across London Bridge or Blackfriars. A stone's throw distant is the pile of steps leading down to the river from which the people bathe in crowds for the Hughli is a branch of the Ganges and its waters are credited with the virtues of the sacred stream.

The Hughli commercially speaking is the most important channel by which the mighty Ganges enters the Bay of Bengal. It assumes its distinctive name about 120 miles from the sea and from Calcutta to the sea a distance of about 80 miles the river is a record of engineering improvement and success. The tide on the river runs rapidly the headwave of the advancing tide sometimes exceeding seven feet in height and is felt as far up as Calcutta where disaster to small craft occasionally happens.

It was off the Sandheads at the mouth of the Hughli that the notorious German cruiser *Emden* commenced her series of daring depredations in Eastern waters amongst merchant shipping.

The scenery along the banks of the Hughli varies considerably. From the sea nothing but sandbanks and mud formations covered with coarse herbage

at first greet the eye but as the river narrows cultivated ricefields and sleepy hamlets reposing within the foliage of beautiful groves render the view at once pleasing and picturesque. Then come long lines of shipping and as Calcutta is neared Fort William rises from the Maidan and beyond it the domes and steeples the magnificent public buildings and the immersions of the metropolis all these gradually reveal themselves and add to the beauty of the view which is unfolded in the panorama.

Calcutta abounds in public parks and gardens—The Eden Gardens—Horticultural Zoological and the Botanical

Gardens. In the latter is the famous banyan tree (*Ficus Indica*) measuring more than 50 feet round its trunk while including its two hundred air roots running from its branches to the ground it is more than 800 feet in circumference. The beautiful Eden Gardens were presented to the city by the Misses Eden sisters of Lord Auckland a former Viceroy. The



STREET VIEW OF THE RIVER

City possesses many palaces, splendid public buildings, private mansions, and great commercial houses, but no old-time monuments like Delhi, Agra, and other large Indian cities.

The Calcutta Racecourse, on which the Viceroy's Cup—the "blue riband" of the Indian turf—is run for annually, is in ideal course situated on the outskirts of Kidderpore. The Red Road—the "Rotten Row" of Calcutta—and the Strand are the favourite roads for driving and motoring, and are much patronized during the cooler hours of the day.

It has been said that the title "City of Statues" typifies Calcutta more appropriately than its more ambitious epithet—the "City of Palaces." Here are to be found many magnificent monuments to former Viceroys and famous warriors and builders of Empire. Amongst those erected to famous soldiers are those of Sir

James Outram, Lord Napier of Magdala and Earl Roberts (who was born at Cawnpore in 1832, and baptised at St John's Cathedral in the year 1834). One of the most recent statues erected in Calcutta commemorates the tenure of office, as Commander in Chief in India, of Lord Kitchener whose great work of reform in

the Indian Army has proved of such intrinsic worth.

Mention has been made of St John's Church which has few aspirations to architectural beauty but is rich in its historical associations as evidenced by its memorials and its archives. Amongst the many interesting records to be read in the old church registers are the entries relating to the respective marriages of the parents and grandparents of William Makepeace Thackeray, and the subsequent baptism of England's greatest of novelists himself. Prominent amongst the beautiful and historic possessions of St John's is the famous picture of "The Last Supper," by Zoffany, and presented by him to the Church in 1787.

In the small cemetery hard by the Church is the Charnock Mausoleum in which rest the remains of Job Charnock—"Father of



BURMESE PAGODA. EDEN GARDENS.

Calcutta."

St John's was not the earliest Protestant church in Calcutta. Early in 1700 was built the beautiful Church of St Anne's destined to be destroyed by the infamous Nawab of Bengal—Suraj-ud-Dowlah—in the sack of Calcutta shortly before the news of the tragedy of "The

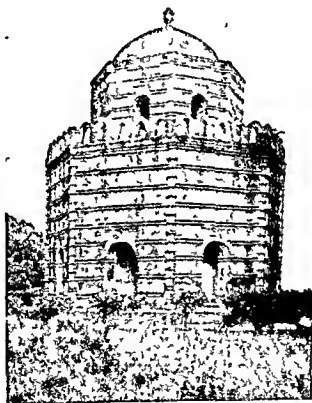
Black Hole" had shocked the whole civilized world. This was in 1756. Clive was summoned from Madras and the historic battle of Plassey that followed, and which was fought and won on 23rd June, 1757 rendered British influence predominant.

Suraj ud Dowlah after seizing and plundering the factory of the East India Company at Kasimbazar, near his capital Murshidabad and imprisoning all the English officers, he found there marched on Calcutta. The English were altogether unprepared for the attack, and after a slight check at the Mahratta Ditch, his artillery began to bombard the fragile defences of the English who were soon driven within the walls of the fort. They now (June 18, 1756) held some hurried and disorderly councils, the women and children were sent on board one of the vessels in the river under the charge of two high officials, and at nightfall the governor lost courage and went off to the ships in the last boat. The ships now weighed anchor and dropped down the river to Faltah, leaving the unfortunate soldiers and officers of the garrison to their fate.

The latter elected Mr Holwell as their leader, who the following morning felt himself compelled to negotiate and in the afternoon the Nawab's army marched

in. The Nawab summoned Mr Holwell to his presence, accused him of rebellion and of having concealed the treasures of the English factory but pronounced him that no harm should happen to the prisoners. Notwithstanding this, the whole garrison, consisting of 146 men, were, it is said, crammed into a small dungeon, with very small apertures for light and air. This miserable dungeon ever since infamous

in history under the name of "The Black Hole," had been used as a place of punishment for single individuals, and the torments now endured by the unhappy prisoners, during a night of the hottest season of the year, were more terrible than anything that has ever been described. They endeavoured by alternate threats and bribes to induce their jailors either to put an end to their tortures by death or to obtain better quarters from the Nawab but the miscreant Suraj was asleep and the guards were (or pretended to be) afraid to awake him. At first the struggles of

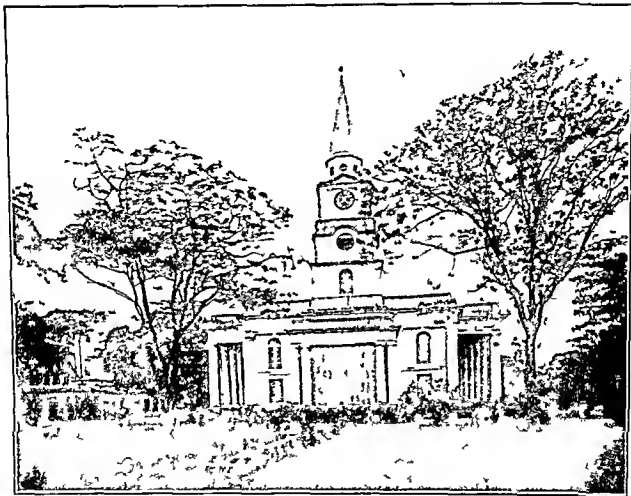


CHARNOCK MAUSOLEUM

the victims for the places near the windows, and for the few skins of water that were handed in to them, were terrific, but the ravings of madness gradually subsided into the moans of exhaustion, and in the morning only twenty-three wretched figures, almost in the pangs of death, were extricated from a pestilential mass of dead bodies. Such is the story of the "Black

Hole of Calcutta," as told it is said, by Holwell himself. The story has never rested on any firm historical basis and one believes it or not, according to one's predilections. Recent research however goes to show that the tale is more or less an historical myth and originated by Holwell

and of whom twenty three only survived was situated only a few yards away today about one hundred and twenty miles from Calcutta in obelisk of considerable dimensions erected by the Government of India and bearing the one simple but all eloquent word Plissey locates



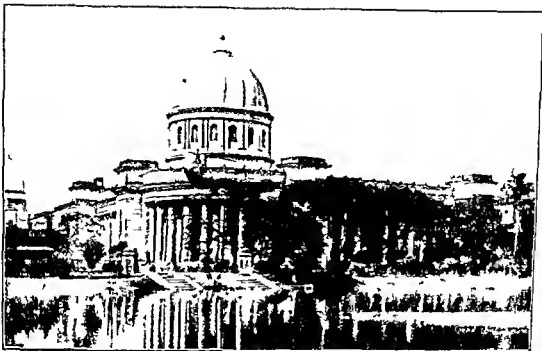
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

Whose arches contain many priceless records of old time associations

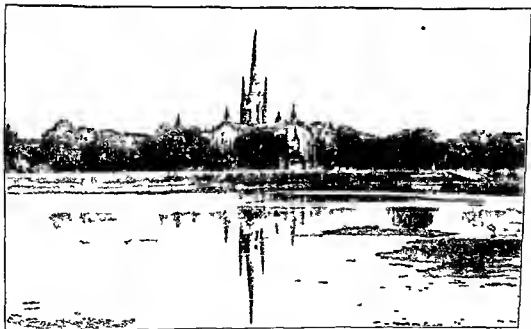
apparently for reasons of his own and chiefly for his own glorification

To day, a tablet on a corner wall in the vicinity of the fine General Post Office tells that The Black Hole of Calcutta 22 ft by 14 ft, wherein one hundred and forty six human beings were murdered,

the scene of that historic battlefield upon which the victims of the 'Black Hole' were avenged. Another and more elaborate monument was erected by Lord Curzon before he left India. The fame of the hero of this memorable fight is to be immortalized in the capitals of



THE CENTRAL POST OFFICE



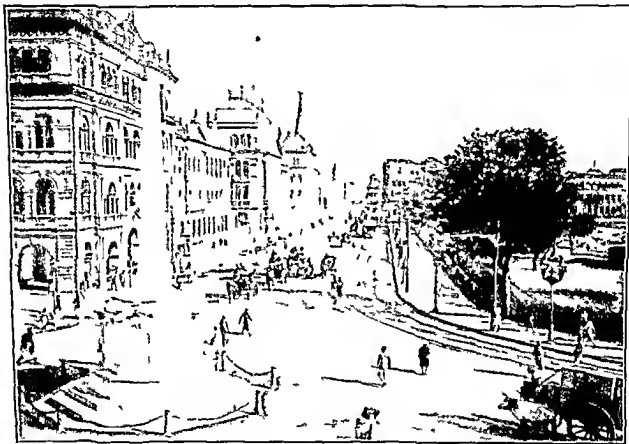
ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

England and Bengal by statues to "Baron Clive of Plassey"—these but tardy tokens in all conscience

Government House, Calcutta is an imposing white pile of buildings with four wings radiating from a domed centre modelled on Kedleston Hall, the ancestral home of Lord Curzon of Kedleston

Club, the Bengal Club, etc., are also in Chowringhee

One of the many objects of interest in Calcutta is the striking Saracenic column raised in honour of Sir David Ochterlony, who brought the Nepal War to a successful conclusion. This column, which is 165 ft in height was raised in 1823, and is known



DALHOUSIE SQUARE SHOWING WRITERS' BUILDINGS ON THE LEFT

The monument in the foreground is the Holwell Memorial erected to the memory of J. Z. Holwell and his companions who were confined in the Black Hole of Calcutta the site of which is close by

The principal commercial houses bank etc., are in Clive Street and about Dalhousie Square where also is the Bengal Secretariat or Writers' Buildings. Chowringhee is the Regent Street of Calcutta, and in it are the Indian Museum and St. Paul's Cathedral. The Imperial Museum occupies a fine building fronting the Maidan. The chief clubs—the United Service

Club, the Ochterlony monument. Incidentally it may be here mentioned that Nepal is the recruiting ground from whence come the hardy little Gurkha soldiers of the Indian Army.

The High Court, built after the model of the great Hall at Ypres, in Belgium, which sustained incalculable damage during the bombardment of the city by the

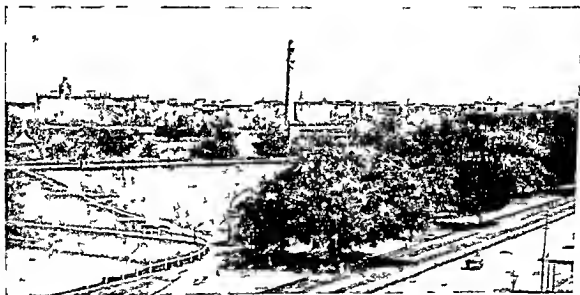
German, is a splendid building and a credit to Calcutta.

In January 1906 was laid by the Prince of Wales (King George V) the foundation stone of the Victoria Memorial—the national memorial to the late Queen Empress Victoria—"The Good".

Towards the completion of the Memorial much has been done, a great deal more remains to be done, before the purpose and significance of the moving words uttered by Lord Curzon the then Viceroy, on the occasion of the stone laying ceremony, will have been fulfilled in their entirety.

her subjects in India, both of her own race and of all others. She loved them both the same. In her time and before it great men lived and great deeds were done. Here are their memorials. This is her monument.

A short distance out of Calcutta is the temple at Kalighat which is frequently visited by European tourists and others. It has no pretensions to architectural beauty or merit, but possesses considerable sanctity in the eyes of worshippers. The surroundings of the temple are squelid in the extreme. On



THE MAIDAN SHOWING THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL

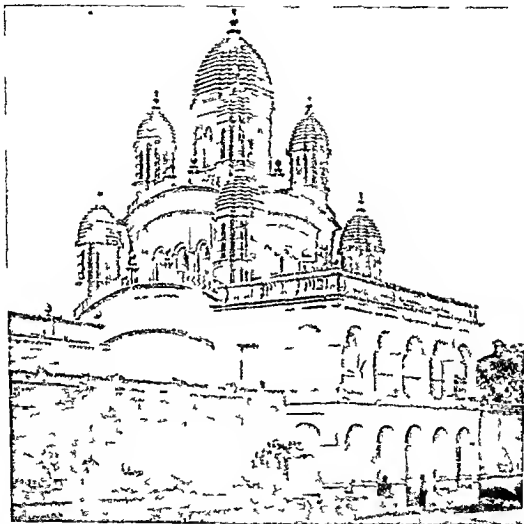
Let us have a budding—stretch, spacious, monumental and grand—to which all the resident population—European and Native—will flock, where all classes will learn the lessons of history and see revealed before their eyes the marvels of the past, and where father shall say to son and mother to daughter. This Statue and this great Hall were erected in the memory of the greatest and best Sovereign whom India has ever known. She lived far away over the sea, but her heart was ever with

sacrificial days the courtyards flow with the blood of goats and the swarms of beggars are a terrible nuisance to visitors. The image has been adorned with gold and costly jewels by great Hindu potentates who have visited the shrine.

The great summer resort of Bengal in general, and of Calcutta in particular, is Darjeeling—the 'Queen of the Hills'. This charming district, noted also for its tea gardens, dates its British connection

from 1816 when at the close of the war with Nepal the *terai* tract, which had been wrested from the Rājā of Sikkim and annexed by Nepal was again made over to him. In 1835 the nucleus of the present district was created by a cession of a portion of the hills by the Sikkim Rājā

tion of the *terai* at the foot of the hills and a portion of the hill country beyond. The mountain scenery to be obtained at Darjeeling is very grand the snow clad monarch fifty miles away, Kinchenjung, is most inspiring in his towering majesty of 28 000 ft whilst there is



THE GREAT HINDU TEMPLE KALIGAT

as a sanatorium. A military expedition against Sikkim rendered necessary in 1850 by the imprisonment of Dr Campbell the Superintendent of Darjeeling and Dr Hooker resulted in the stoppage of the allowance granted to the Rājā for the cession of the hill station and in the annexa-

tion of the *terai* at the foot of the hills and a portion of the hill country beyond. The mountain scenery to be obtained at Darjeeling is very grand the snow clad monarch fifty miles away, Kinchenjung, is most inspiring in his towering majesty of 28 000 ft whilst there is quite a succession of some of the highest mountains in the world to be seen from the windows of the best hotels. The Darjeeling Himalayan Railway with its 2 ft gauge and its figure eight and S loops is a triumph of engineering skill.

Dum Dum

Dum Dum the early home of the illustrious Bengal Artillery dates is a military station from 1783 but for many years it was used only during the cold weather. It remained the headquarters of the Bengal Artillery until the year 1853.

The Small Arms Factory is noted as being the birth place of the Dum Dum bullet. Lord Clive erected a country house at Dum Dum and Henry Lawrence at one time resided near St. Stephen's Church which was built in 1822 and consecrated by Bishop Heber.



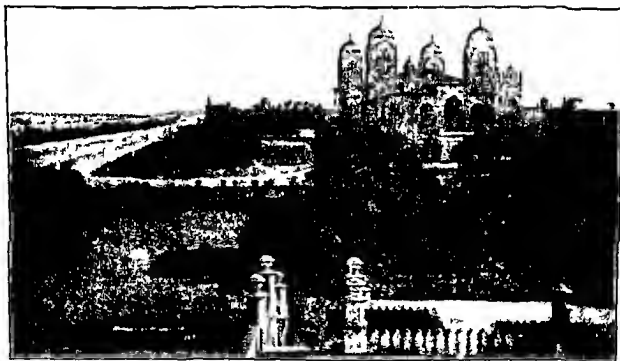
OF THE RIVER—SUNDERBANS BE GAL

MADRAS.

EARLY HISTORY—FORT ST. GEORGE—SAN THOME AND ITS APOSTOLIC ASSOCIATIONS—THE CITY
AND ITS BUILDINGS—GRAND—HILL STATIONS

MADRAS, the capital city of the Presidency of that name with its suburbs extends nine miles along the sea-coast and runs three and-a-half miles inland

which the city of Madras now stands. A factory with some slight fortification, was at once constructed, and a gradually increasing number of natives settled round the building. In 1653 Madras which had

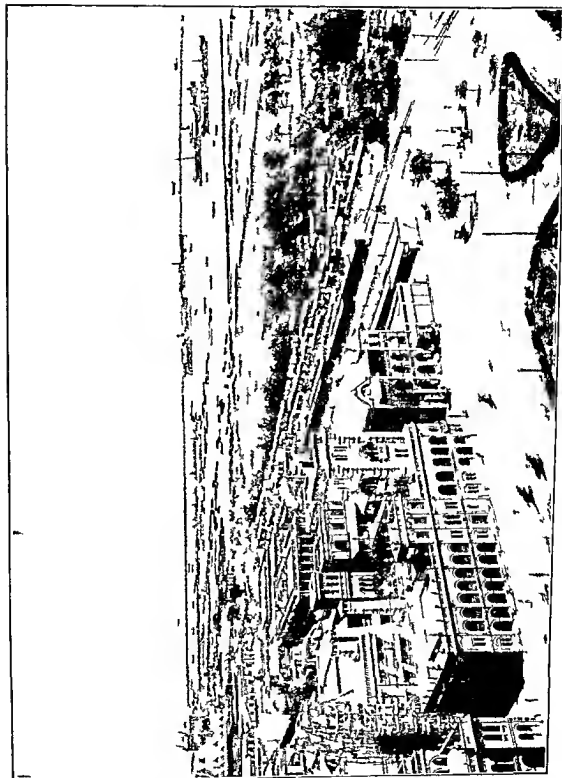


CHEPALK PALACE MADRAS

In former years the Residence of the Nawab of the Carnatic. The Palace is now occupied by the Madras Revenue Department and the Engineering College

It was in March, 1639 that Mr Francis Day, Chief of the Settlement at Armagaon, obtained from the representative of the Rajah of Chindragiri, a site of land on

previously been subordinate to the Chief of the Settlement of Bantam, in Java, was raised to the rank of an independent Presidency. In the year 1702 Dawood Khan,



THE MADRAS HARBOUR

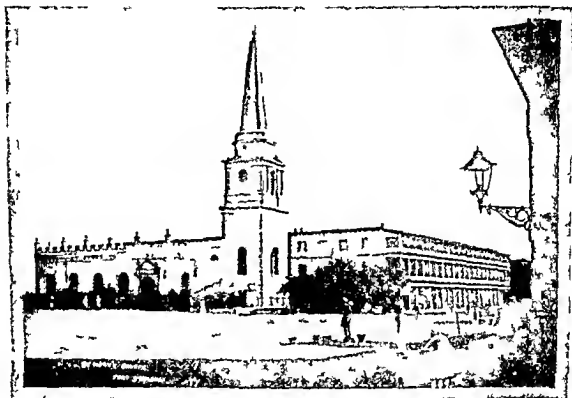
A general of Aurangzeb the famous Moghul Emperor blockaded the town for a few weeks and in 1741 the Mahrattas attacked the place also unsuccessfully. The Fort was extended and strengthened in 1743 the city at this time having grown to the extent of being the largest in Southern India.

Fort St George rich in historic associations has undergone many vicissitudes in the fortunes of war.

It originally consisted of a factory

In 1702 the Fort bore its first attack when Dawood Khan blockaded it for three months. The French under La Bourdonnais took it after a short bombardment in 1740.

When three years later the English re-entered the Fort they found it greatly improved and when the French returned under Lally the place although far from perfect was fit for Pigott and Lawrence to defend. Immediately after the siege works were continued till in 1787 the Fort was



THE FORT OF ST. GEORGE
A. C. E. N. A.

and other buildings surrounded by a wall with four slight bastions and batteries. In 1643 it was garrisoned by 100 men the number being reduced a few years later to 26. Between 1670 and 1680 some effort was made to improve and strengthen the position—a necessity forced on the Company by the successive retirement

and encroachment of the sea by the presence of the French at St. Thome and by the threatening advance of Sivaji

complete very much as it now stands. Within it are many of the principal Government offices the Secretariat and Council Chamber the Military Headquarters and the Barracks. The Arsenal contains many trophies of the wars in which the grand old Madras Army was engaged.

St. Mary's Church situated within the Fort is the first Protestant Church to be erected in India. It was commenced in 1678 and finished in 1680.

The town of San Thome two miles away is now an integral part of Madras City. It was founded and fortified by the Portuguese in 1504 and was held by the French from 1672 to 1674. Seized by Zoolphokan Khan in 1695, it was finally occupied in 1749 by the English who expelled the French priests as being political emissaries.

Most people are aware that St. Thomas, one of the twelve Apostles, preached the gospel in India, and was put to death somewhere in Southern India, but that he was martyred on a hill about six miles south west of Madras (St. Thomas' Mount)

mentioned, and then in the dominions of King Visdons. There St. Thomas made numerous conversions among the people and even baptised the king's wife, son and daughter. The irate king had him thrown into prison, and the Brahmin high priest planned his death. In order to avoid popular excitement, Visdons ordered the Apostle to be taken away from the town.

Under an escort of four soldiers, led by a trustworthy officer, St. Thomas was marched to the hill, now bearing his name and situated some six miles

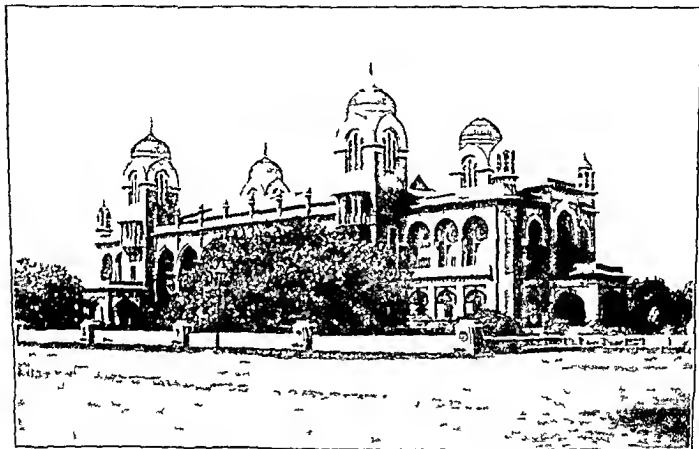


ST. THOMAS' MOUNT, A ROCKY PROMONTORY

somewhat absurd cognomen of The Bleighted City the Capital of the Beighted Presidency presents a disappointing appearance except from the sea. In recent years the Harbour has been vastly extended and improved so that vessels of the largest tonnage can now ride at anchor within her limits. Amongst recent improvements mention must be made of the Water Works

is difficult to realize that behind the last line of buildings lies one of the largest cities in Asia.

It will be fresh in the recollection of the reader that Madras was the scene of one of the bubble exploits of the German cruiser *Emden* which after firing several shells into the town without doing very much damage and fortunately with but a few casualties resultant retired, to



T H E T O W N H A L L

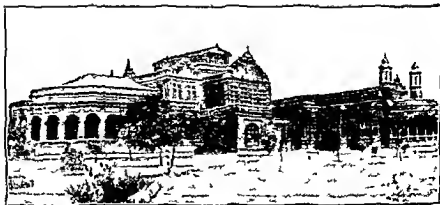
recently opened at Kilpauk and which ensures for the City an abundant water supply.

The City has several edifices of high architectural pretensions and in and without its confines are to be found many spots of historical interest. Seen from the Harbour Fort St George and the High Court Buildings, a row of merchants' offices, a few spires and public buildings are all that meet the eye. The site is so low that it

be herself relegated to a no far distant date to Dray Jones' locker. This occurred off the Cocos Keeling Islands where she was sunk by the Australian Commonwealth warship Sydney.

The main thoroughfare of the City is Mount Road, opened in 1793 and which leads from Fort St George to St Thomas Mount contains several palatial business buildings.

The Cooum River—the "Silvery Cooum"—usually, be it said, more smelly than "Silvery"—falls into the sea within Municipal limits. Its course is short and except during the north east rains, the volume of water it carries is insufficient to keep open the discharge into the sea. With rare exceptions, however, the bar of sand at the mouth of the river is breached by the and open communication with the sea then curly floods of the North East monsoon, lasts for some months.



THE GOVERNMENT LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, MADRAS

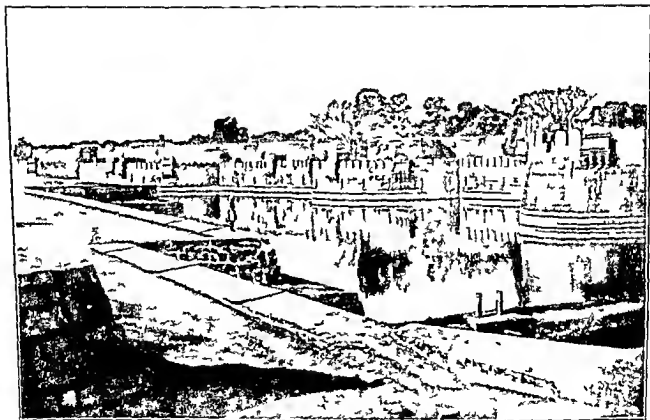


THE COOUM FALL, MADRAS, INDIA

The Island, where the headquarters of the Gymkhana Club are located, and the Park, which latter, containing a small zoological collection, and the "Moore" Pavilion, form the chief recreation grounds of the city.

Among the buildings most deserving of notice for their architectural features, are—St. George's Cathedral, St. Andrew's Kirk, Government House, the High Courts, the new Corporation Buildings and Town Hall, the General Post Office, Pichayappi's Hall, Christian College, Senate House, Chippuk Palace (now Revenue Board Office), Presidency College, the Museum and Theatre, San Thome Cathedral etc.

A few miles south lies Cooum, the country seat of the Governor. It is in many respects superior to the Government People's House at Madras, and owes its modern form to Lord Elphinstone, a former Governor. The park is very extensive and is admirably laid out. The Madras Race course,



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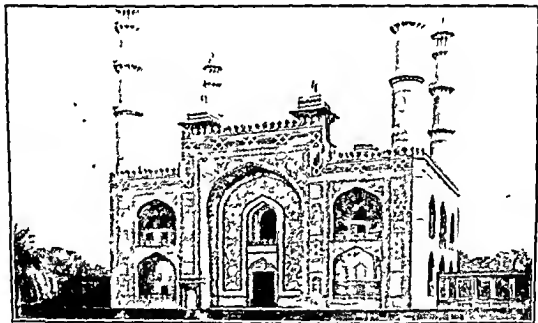


AGRA.

TRACES OF ANCIENT AGRA—FAMOUS MOGUL EMPERORS—THE Taj MAHAL—THE FORT—AGRA OF
TO-DAY—MUTINY CONNECTION FATEHPUR SIKRI

AGRA, before the time of the greatest of Moghul Emperors, Akbar, had been a residence of the Lodi Kings whose city, however, lay on the left or eastern bank of the Jumna. Traces of its foundations may still be noticed opposite the

residence there. His son Humayun was, for a time, driven out of India by Sher Shah, the Afghan Governor of Bengal, and, after his re-establishment on the throne, he fixed his court at Delhi. Humayun was succeeded by his son Akbar who removed the capital to



AKBAR'S TOMB AT KANAUJ

modern town, and a flourishing suburb has grown up on part of the ancient site.

Babar (a descendant of the great Timur—"The Tartar") had occupied the old place after his victory over Ibrahim Khan in 1526, and later he took up his permanent

the present Agra and built the Fort in 1566.

Four years later he laid the foundations of Fatehpur Sikri making that town the capital of his empire but was dissuaded apparently by the superior situation of Agra on the great waterway of the Jumna.

Akbar was the third Moghul Emperor, and, under him, the Moghuls overran and conquered all Northern India and a considerable portion of the Deccan. He was born at Amarkot, in Sindh whilst his father was a fugitive flying from Sher Shah the Afghan who had gradually by his skill and valour—at times disgraced by treachery—acquired the sovereignty of Bengal. He subsequently became "Emperor of Hindustan" and ruled wisely and well for five years. Sher Shah is said to have made a road from Bengal to the banks of the Indus with a *caravanserai* at every stage and wells at intervals.

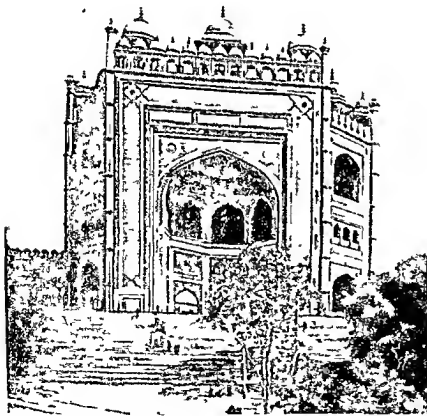
The Emperor Akbar was strongly built, handsome in person and sober and

abstemious in his habits. He was fond of hunting and athletic sports and often walked thirty or forty miles in a day. He was very studious, most methodical in the despatch of business understood Sanskrit, encouraged every kind of literature and superintended many important literary undertakings. He was very affectionate both to his family and to his friends, humane and compassionate.

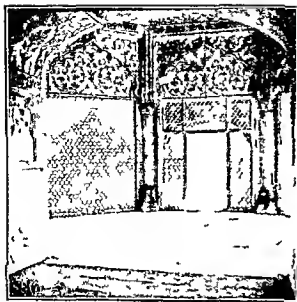
Akbar desired to treat all his subjects alike, to abolish the distinction of Hindu and Mahomedan, and thus to fuse the discordant elements of his empire into one homogeneous whole. He died at Agra in 1605. During his reign the palaces

in the Fort were commenced and the Gates of Clutter were set up at Agra. The magnificent Akbar Mausoleum at Sikandra was built by his son Jahangir, by whom he was succeeded.

Some of the most interesting incidents of the reign of Jahangir are connected with his marriage with the widow of Sher Afghan which took place in 1611. She was called after her marriage Nur Mahal ("Light of the Palace"), and subsequently obtained the name by which she is most commonly known, Nur Jahan "Light of the World." She was of a noble Persian family which had been reduced to poverty in consequence of which her father emigrated to India. On the way, at Kandahar, Nur



THE BULAND DARWAZA OR GATE OF VICTORY, AT FATEHPUR SIKRI, ERECTED BY THE EMPEROR AKBAR A.D. 1600



INTERIOR OF THE JASMINE TOWER

A large part of Shah Jahan's reign was occupied by incessant wars in the Deccan conducted at first by himself and his generals and latterly by his sons particularly the great Aurungzebe, the third son, by whom he was eventually deposed.

Shah Jahan will always be famous as the builder of the unique and magnificent mausoleum the Taj Mahal—'A dream in marble'—which contains the remains of his much beloved queen Mumtaz Mahal—('Exalted of the Palace') who died in 1629. This superb edifice, with its beautiful domes and minarets, is built of pure white marble decorated with mosaic work of many coloured precious stones and is in solemn grandeur unsurpassed by any building in the world. It was not completed till 1648 although commenced soon after the Emperor's bereavement.

But it was not alone for the splendour of his buildings and his laudable work for the good of his subject people that Shah Jahan was renowned, but also for the pomp and grandeur of his court which was of surpassing magnificence.

His famous "Peacock Throne," with its precious gems, was alone worth six and a half crores of rupees, but it eventually formed part of the loot carried off by Nadir Shah, the terrible and relentless Persian invader.

Aurangzebe, who managed by duplicity and unnatural cruelty to defeat and kill or drive away his brothers imprisoned his old father until his death in 1666. Under Aurungzebe, who permanently removed the seat of government from Agra to Delhi, the Moghul power attained its greatest splendour and its widest extension. By the time of his death it was rapidly falling into decay. Moslem historians regard Aurungzebe as having been the greatest of the Moghul dynasty—greater even than the illustrious Akbar.

During the decline of the Moghul Empire, Agra had often to resist the attacks of the turbulent Jats, and in 1761 it was

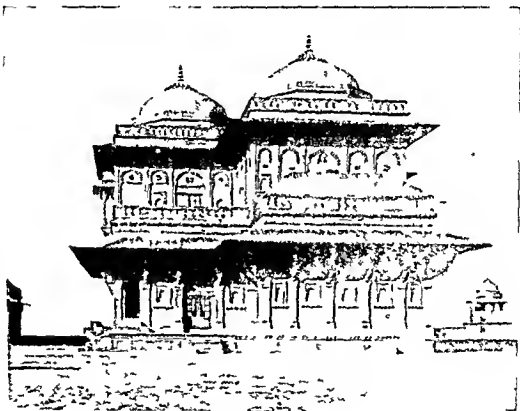


AN UNCONVENTIONAL VIEW OF THE TAJ MAHAL

actually taken. In 1770 the Mahrattas ousted the Jats, but were themselves driven out by the imperial troops four years later. In 1784 the city was besieged by the forces of the Emperor Shah Alam II and Mahadji Scindia. Scindia took Agra, and held it till 1787. From that time the Mahrattas, who were supreme at Delhi, held the Fort till it was taken by Lord Lake in October, 1803.

marble, exquisitely carved. Access to the Fort is by a drawbridge leading across the deep moat, which surrounds the crenellated ramparts to a massive gateway.

Opposite to the Fort is the Jumma Masjid or "Great Mosque." The exquisite Moti Masjid or "Pearl Mosque," with its three domes of white marble and gilded spires and the tomb of Itimad-ud-Daula, a *ceatir* of the Emperor Jahangir, are



RAJAH BIRBAL'S HOUSE, FATEHPUR SIKRI

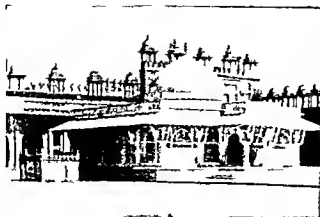
The City stretches inland west and south from the Jumma forming an equilateral triangle, with its base running west from the river. The cantonments lie beyond the southern point.

The Fort, whose walls are 70 ft high and a mile and a half in circuit, contains the Palace buildings, the sub-structures of which are of red sandstone, but the corridors, rooms, and pavilions are of white

other treasures of Indian architecture at Agra.

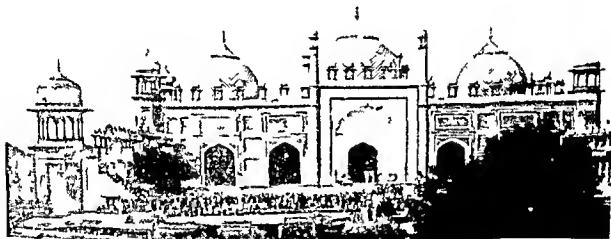
During the Indian Mutiny in June, 1857, the Europeans in Agra had to retire to the Fort or Residency. Heroic sallies were occasionally made. Agra was relieved in the month of October of that memorable year by the rapid and the brilliant march of the relieving force under Colonel Greathed.

The Agra of to day is an important railway centre and has many claims to be considered the commercial capital of the United Provinces. The principal modern buildings are Government House, the Government College, the English Church, the Missionary Colleges and the Bazar.



SHAH JAHAN MOSQUE, AGRA

Jahangir. It holds no dark record of bloodshed and violence with its aftermath of human sorrow. The early days of this city of Akbar are shrouded in mystery. Only the quaint old fable of Akbar's visit to Salim Chisti when he thought God's curse rested upon him because he had



FATEHPUR SIKRI

Fatehpur Sikri

Fatehpur Sikri—the City of Victory—near Agra built and subsequently abandoned by the Emperor Akbar, contains many varied and beautiful examples of Oriental architecture.

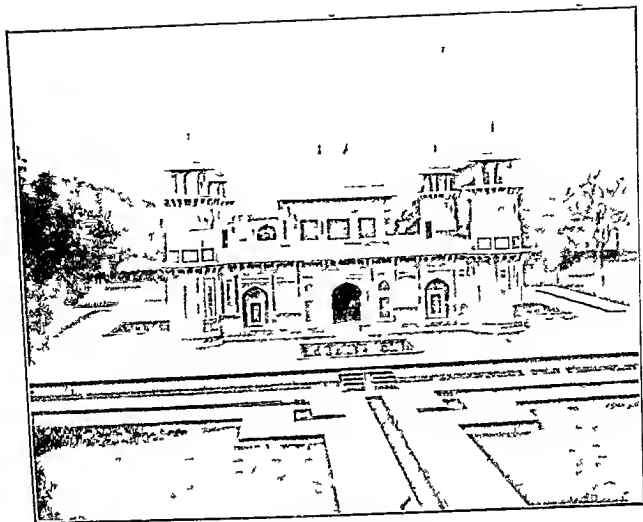
It is the most beautiful of India's deserted cities. It was commenced by Akbar in 1570 and was deserted by his son



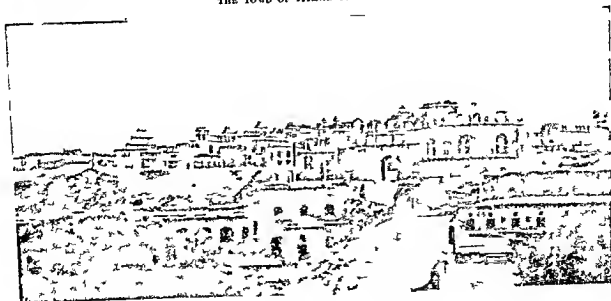
BULAND DARWAZA, FATEHPUR SIKRI

no son survives to tell us aught of the infancy of this City of the Dead. When a son came to Akbar in gratitude he built Fatehpur Sikri on the spot where he had consulted the fakir.

The Buland Darwaza or Gate of Victory is an imposing erection rising from somewhat incongruous surroundings as they are viewed to day. But the Gate of Victory



THE TOMB OF ITMAD UD DAULA



FATEHPUR SIKRI—AS IT IS TO DAY IN THE MIST OF ITS INCONGRUOUS SURROUNDINGS

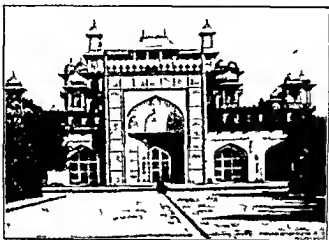
itself is a living monument, as it were, telling its own story of the martial instinct and spirit of the man—the builder.

The Jumma Masjid, or "Great Mosque," evidences Akbar's early Mahomedan faith. Later he founded a new sect of Mahomedanism which he called the "Divine Faith," and of which he declared himself the head, and because he allowed the disciples of this faith (the "elect") to prostrate themselves before him in private, though not in public, many orthodox Mahomed

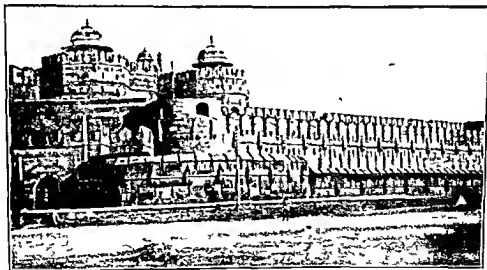
ans accused him of assuming rights that belonged only to God. He was also accused of worshipping the sun, and he certainly had a great leaning to the religious views

of the Parsis, who see in the sun a manifestation of the Deity. But the peculiar feature of his religion was "universal toleration."

Other structures of considerable interest and more or less beauty at Fatehpur Sikri are to be seen in Jodhbai's Palace, Mariam's House, Birbal's House, and the Panch Mahal.



THE MAUSOLEUM OF THE EMPEROR AKBAR AT AGRA



THE FORT, AGRA

AHMEDABAD.

OLD-TIME GRANDEUR—MANUFACTURES, ETC.—THE CANTONMENT—MOSQUES AND MAUSOLEUMS—
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—SARKHJ

AHMEDABAD, once the greatest city in Western India, is said to have been, from 1573 to 1600, the "handsomest town in Hindustan, perhaps in the world." In Sir Thomas Roe's time (1615) we are told that it was "a goodly city as large as London." It was founded in 1411 by Sultan Ahmad I. The city passed through two periods of greatness, two of decay, and one of revival. It came under British rule in the year 1818 and is now a very flourishing centre of the mill industry, at Ahmedabad carpets are extensively manufactured.

The cantonment lies three and a-half miles to the east of the city. Ahmedabad is one of the finest cities in the whole of India from the point of view of its architecture, and the visitor may spend many long days in critically examining the wonderful works of art to be found scattered over the city. There may be larger and more imposing buildings in the city, but in none can one find such wonderful tracery as may be seen in the Sidi Sayyid's Mosque, situated near the Bhadr, to the north-east. Sidi Sayyid was a slave of Ahmad Shah and quickly rose to wealth according to tradition. The building is said to have been built toward the end of Ahmad Shah's reign but it has been

pointed out by an authority that the style does not accord with this period and it cannot be put down to so early a date. As the archings between the pillars were not introduced till after the fifteenth century it has been suggested that it probably belongs to the reign of Muhammad Shah Bigarali's reign. "There are some exquisite specimens of tracery in precious marbles at Agra and Delhi, but none quite equal to this. It is probably more like a work of nature than any other architectural detail that has yet been designed even by the best architects of Greece or of the Middle Ages."

In the neighbourhood of Ahmedabad and in the city are numerous fine mosques the chief of which is the Jumma Masjid and several old time mausoleums and tombs. The Jumma Masjid was built in 1432 A.D. and is one of the handsomest mosques in India.

At Ahmedabad there are several prosperous educational institutions conducted by missionaries.

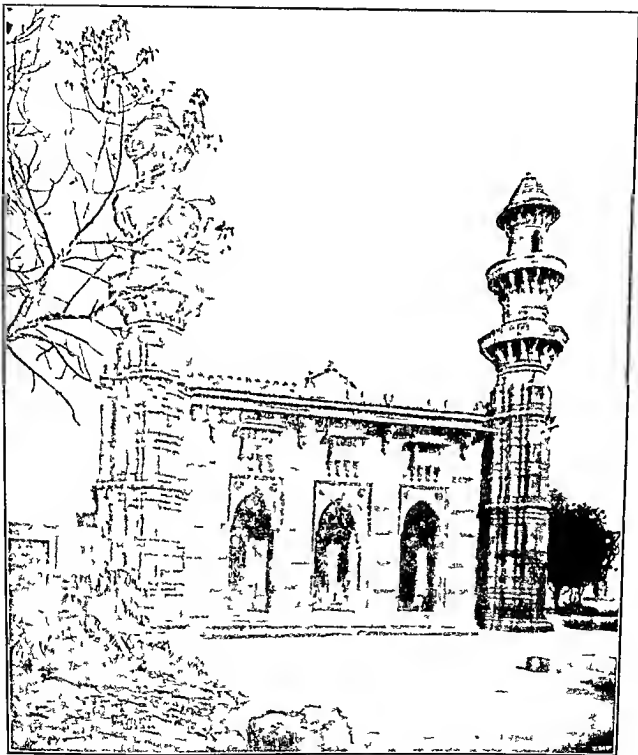
Sarkhij with its lake about five miles to the west of the city contains the mausoleum of Sheikh Ahmad Khattu, the founder of the place and there are other notable tombs and mosques.

AMRITSAR.

THE SIKHS' HOLY CITY—GURU GOVIND SINGH—THE GOLDEN TEMPLE—CHURAN
AND SARACHARI MEMORIALS

AMRITSAR, with its famous "Golden Temple," is the sacred city of the Sikhs and a one time capital of that proud and warlike race, it was founded in 1574

The Sikhs were originally an inoffensive religious sect but the fierce persecution of Aurangzeb and his successor Bahadur Shah changed them into a formidable military confederation. The sect was



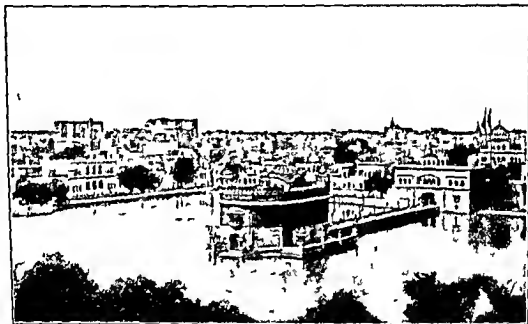
AL-SAYIDAT AL-NABI MOSQUE MEDINA

founded by Nanak in the time of Babar, the first Moghul Emperor. He went about preaching the worship of one God, in a form of religion resembling Mahomedanism in some points and Hinduism in others, and collected a large number of Sikhs or disciples (for that is the meaning of the word *Sikh*). In the seventeenth century their tenth *Guru*, or spiritual leader, named Guru Govind Singh, who was a man of ambitious and warlike temper, completed their military organisation, and they

the holy "*Granth*"—the Sacred Book of the Sikhs.

An arched cau-way connects the shrine with the great gateway, the latter with its memorial which commemorates the praise-worthy work of the 35th Sikhs during the Chitral Expedition.

On the road to the railway station is a white marble cenotaph raised to the memory of the handful of gallant Sikh sepoy, twenty-one in number and belonging to the 36th Sikhs, who, to a man,



THE GOLDEN TEMPLE, AMRITSAR
The Holy of Holies of the Sikhs

became a great power in the Punjab, where, under the famous Ranjit Singh, they built up a kingdom stretching from the Sutlej to the Khyber Pass.

The Golden Temple with its great "Pool of Immortality," surrounded by marble-paved footpaths, forms the one great attraction for visitors to this quondam capital. In the centre of the great tank is a miniature temple, half of gilded copper, and half of inlaid marble, which contains

fell fighting to the last against overwhelming odds at Saraghrā a small outpost on the Samana range of hills.

This memorable incident in a momentous year (1897) occurred at the time when the flame of fanaticism amongst the wild tribesmen of the North-West Frontier, and which was destined to burn with such dread fury on the famous heights of Dargu, and later in the heart of Tirah, had first started.

AHMEDNAGAR.

FOUNDATION—THE FORT—BARRACKS, ETC.—TOMB OF SALABAT KHAN—BOER AND GERMAN
INTERMENT CAMPS.

AHMEDNAGAR, situated in the Deccan, was founded in 1190 by Ahmad Nizam Shah Bahadur the first of a Mahomedan dynasty that ruled in Ahmednagar for one hundred years.

The Fort one of the finest and strongest in India, fell into Akbar's hands in 1600 after sustaining a celebrated siege under Chand Bibi, the widow of Ali Adil Shah of Bijapur. In 1797 the Fort was made over to Scindia by the then Peshwa from whom it was taken by General Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, on August 12th, 1803.

The town is a flourishing one and has good bazaars. The barracks are about one mile away. There is also an important Army Remount Department Depot for

breeding and training at Ahmednagar.

The principal "shiv place" in the locality is the Tomb of Salabat Khan, commonly called that of Chand Bibi, erected on an eminence 3,080 ft high. This three-storey building is octagonal in shape. The lower part is now used as a hospital. Two miles from the Fort is the Pariabagh, or "Fair Garden," an old time palace of the Nizam Kings.

Ahmednagar is particularly notable on account of its having been one of the principal places for the interment of German male residents in India during the period of the great war in Europe. During the Boer war a large number of Boer prisoners of war were located there.

ALLAHABAD.

THE MACH MELA FESTIVAL—ANCIENT ORIGIN OF THE CITY—THE MUMTAZ—THE ASOKA
PILLAR—NOTWORTHY BUILDINGS—EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

ALLAHABAD, the Capital of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, occupies the fork of the Ganges and Jumna, the situation at the confluence of these holy rivers of India rendering it a much-frequented place of pilgrimage. The celebrated "Magh Mela" festival, which takes place annually, attracts religious devotees from all parts of the peninsula,

the pilgrims on such occasions numbering hundreds of thousands.

Allahabad is a city of very ancient origin. A stronghold existed there from the earliest times, but the present fort and city were founded by Akbar in 1575. From 1736 to 1750 the Mahrattas held the place which was ceded to the British in 1801.

Allahabad was one of the well-known cities seized by the mutinous sepoys during the dark days of the Indian Mutiny. The conflagration of revolt spread to the city on the 6th June, 1857 and the Europeans continuing to hold the Fort the city soon became little better than a heap of ruins.

A force despatched from Calcutta advanced to the relief of Allahabad Cawnpore, and Lucknow. The relief of Allahabad was effected on June 11th. How General Havelock with a small force of 1400 men, fought his way from Allahabad to Cawnpore only to arrive at the latter place a day too late to prevent the ruthless slaughter of women and children which had taken place there at the instigation of the infamous Nana. forms some of the saddest reading in the history of those terrible times.

The position of Allahabad, with its ready communication by river and rail, renders it naturally a centre of commerce and civilization. The most noteworthy buildings are the Great Mosque and the Sultan Khosrow's

Caravanserai, a fine cloistered quadrangle.

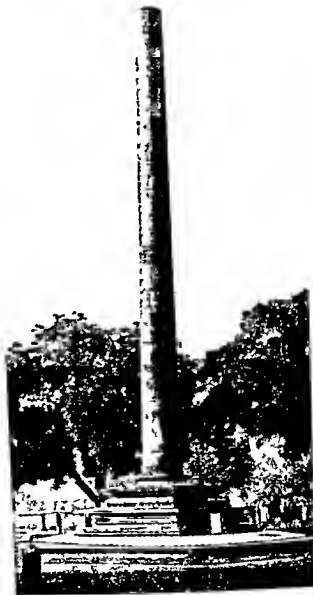
The Fort contains the famous pillar of Ashoka (240 B.C.) Near by is the temple which is said to communicate with the sacred city of Benares by a subterranean

passage, through which flows a third holy river, the 'Saraswati,' visible only to the eye of faith!

Allahabad possesses a University, opened in 1889, the Muir Central College instituted by Sir W. Muir, and opened in 1886. The Proclamation Pillar and Minto Park are nearing completion the subscriptions amounted to Rs 1,32,000.

The Alfred Park, made in honour of the visit of the late Duke of Edinburgh in 1870 with its ride drives, and bandstand, is one of the finest of its kind in India. There is also the Macpherson Park in the Cantonments whilst in the vicinity of the Railway Station is the Khusru Bagh with its three mausoleums.

There is a fine bridge over the River Jumna near Allahabad some 3235 feet in length and erected at a cost of nearly forty-four and a half lakhs of rupees.



THE ASOKA PILLAR ALLAHABAD

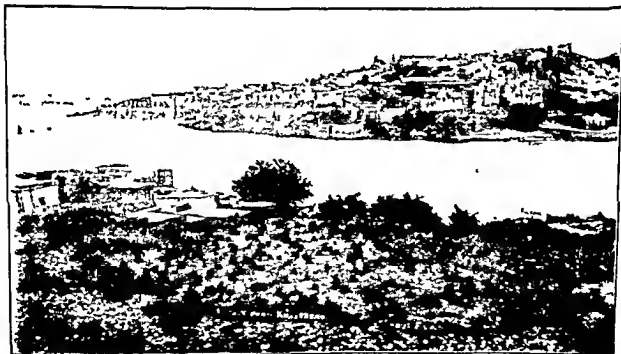
This is the relic of the remote past was erected by King Ashoka about B.C. 240

ATTOCK.

IMMEDIATE SITUATION—FINE BRIDGE—FORT AND DEFENCES

ATTOCK is a small fortified town in the Punjab, on the left bank of the Indus, which is here spanned by a remarkably fine railway bridge erected in 1883. The situation of Attock is important both from a military and commercial point of view, it being the head of the steamboat navigation of the Indus, 940 miles from its mouth. A fort was established here by the Emperor Akbar about 1581, to defend the passage of the river, in the neighbourhood are

important defences. The fort is of imposing appearance, and is situated on a commanding height overlooking the river near where the Kabul river joins the Indus. From the Fort picturesque views are to be obtained, which are among the most imposing in all India. Runjit Singh occupied the place in 1813 and it remained in Sikh hands till the British conquest of 1849. Around Attock the picturesque hills have dotted about them old ruined forts and round towers.



THE ATTOCK FROM THE RIVER

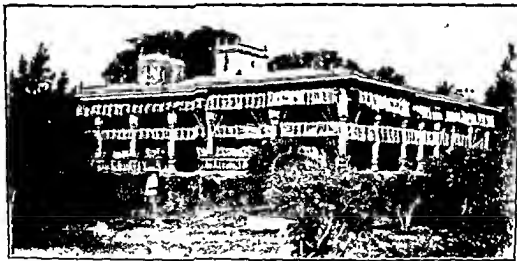
BANGALORE.

THE "GARDEN CITY"—THE OLD FORT—PRESENT DAY ASPECTS—TIPPU AND THE FAMOUS SIEGE OF SERINGAPATAM

BANGALORE—the "Garden City of India"—is the chief town and administrative capital of the Mysore State. It consists of two parts—the City (Pete, or the old town of Bangalore proper) and the Civil and Military Station. The latter, which is popularly known as the Cantonment, came into existence in the

Owing to its really excellent climate throughout the year, Bangalore has attracted a large number of settlers. Near Bangalore also is a growing settlement called Whitefield, and within easy access of the place are the Kolar Gold Fields.

The old-time Fort no longer remains as such—it now forms a part of the City.



TIPPU'S SUMMER PALACE AT SERINGAPATAM

year 1809, on the removal of the British garrison from Seringapatam which was abandoned as a military station on account of its unhealthiness.

The administration of the territory is committed to a British Resident, while the Bangalore Brigade, formerly in the Madras Command, now forms a part of the Secunderabad Division.

The original fort was of mud and is said to have been built in 1537. It was under the Mahomedan rulers that the Fort was enlarged and rebuilt of stone, its form was oval, with round towers at intervals and two principal gateways. The moat round the Fort is fast disappearing, and there now remains only a portion of what in those days was the Palace.

Between the Racecourse and the Cantonment Railway Station round about the Golf Links lies the West End of the City known as the High Ground. It is here that the finest houses are built. To the north stands the handsome Palace of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore which in recent years has been improved

a notable feature of the Cantonment. The Cubbon Park is a favourite public resort but the greatest attraction of Bangalore is the Lal Bagh or the Government Botanical Gardens situated about a mile to the east of the Fort. The beautiful pleasure garden was first laid out in the time of Hyder Ali and was afterwards improved



THE LAL BAGH

out of all knowledge and new ranks is one of the finest palatial residences in India.

A large number of pretty modern built houses and cottages have been erected in the various parts of the Station known as Cleveland Town, St. John's Hill, Richmond Town and Langford Town and the former

by the late Hyder Sultan the tyrant of Mysore.

Seringapatam

In 1759 the famous Siege of Seringapatam which at the time was fought equal and when the British armies

had arrived before the stupendous fortress, he seems to have lost all the energies of his mind and to have been overwhelmed by fear and despair. He consulted soothsayers and Brahmins and caused prayers to be offered up both in Mahomedan mosques and in Hindu temples forgetful of the frightful cruelties which he had inflicted on the Hindus. He sent to propose terms of peace and then refused to listen to the conditions offered by General Harris. He appears to have lost all generalship and diplomacy and even common sense. Meanwhile General Harris was vigorously bombarding the defences and on May 3 1799 the breach was reported to be practicable. Before daybreak on the 4th General Baird who had for four years been a prisoner in the dungeons

of the city led the troops to the assault. Colonel Arthur Wellesley afterwards Duke of Wellington was one of General Baird's officers. In seven minutes the British flag was planted on the summit of the breach. The two columns after encountering many obstacles and gallant opposition from a small band of Mysore troops met over the eastern gateway. The city was taken on 4th May 1799 and the body of the Sultan himself was found in a palanquin under an archway beneath a heap of straw. It was buried with military honours the next day in a beautiful mausoleum. It was ascertained (and it takes away any lingering feeling of pity for the tyrant) that every European prisoner taken during the siege had been put to death by Tippu.



CORNF. F. C. T. F. V. S. R. F.

BANKIPORE.

THE MODERN CITY—GIGANTIC GRANARY—GRAVE OF ENGLISH CAPTIVES—BIRTH PLACE OF FAMOUS SIKH GURU.

BANKIPORE is the headquarters of the newly formed province of Behar and Orissa, and also of the Patna district. The modern city is built near the site of the ancient capital of Chandra Gupta, Patualiputra (321—297 B.C.), Budusara (297—272 B.C.), and Asoka (272—231 B.C.).

At Bankipore is the "Gola," a mammoth granary, built in 1786, "for the perpetual prevention of famine in these Provinces," but never used for that purpose, and only temporarily for storage of grain. The masonry measures 426 ft in circumference at the base and rises to a height of 95 ft. The walls are 12 ft. 2 in in thickness; the structure is capable of storing

some 137,000 tons of grain. The ascent to the top is by a flight of steps on the outside; a Nepalese noble once rode a pony up these steps. Near Bankipore is the Patna College, a very fine building.

In the City, near the Roman Catholic Church, is the grave of the sixty English captives from Patna who were murdered by Mir Kasim, the Nawab of Bengal, and the adventurer Walter Reinhardt (Samru) on 6th October, 1763. The massacre was avenged by the storming



A PATH BY THE GANGES, BANKIPORE

of the place a month later.

The Har-Mandir, near Bankipore, is a shrine specially revered by the Sikhs as being the birth place of their great "Guru," Govind Singh.

BAREILLY.

FAVOR HISTORY. MYTHS CONNECTION--HEADQUARTERS OF THE ROHILLA CLANS

BAREILLY is the chief city of the district of that name in the United Provinces and an important military station. It was at Bareilly on May 7th 1858 that practically the final crushing of the residue of the revolted sepoys from Oudh and of Mutiny notoriety was effected by the force under Sir Colin Campbell afterwards Lord Clyde. Sir Hugh Rose with his famous Bombay Column after several brilliant engagements against odds suppressed the mutineers in Central India (See Jhansi). Bareilly is the seat of a College attended by over 300 students.

Bareilly was founded by one Baral Deo in 1537 and was refounded a century later. From 1707 to 1720 it was the head quarters of the warlike Rohilla clans who took a prominent part in the dismemberment of the Moghul Empire.

Bareilly passed to the British by cession in 1801.

On the outbreak of the Mutiny there were no British troops in the garrison which consisted of two Native Infantry regiments, one Native Cavalry regiment and a Native Battery.

These revolted on the 31st May and the Europeans resident in the station were obliged to fly for their lives after a certain number including the Brigadier General had been murdered. From Bareilly four attempts were made by the mutineers on Nainital but they all failed. As already mentioned Bareilly was retaken by the



BARAL DEO'S CASTLE

British in 1858.

The city contains some fine mosques and large bazzars. Serious religious riots disturbed the peace of the place in 1871.

- BARRACKPORE.

A PLACE OF PEACE—DERIVATION OF NAME VICEROYAL LODGE —TWO MUTINIES

BARRACKPORE situated on the river Hughli, and some fifteen miles distant from Calcutta has been described and not without righteous reason as 'a place of green peace of majestic river, of grassy parklands and patriarch trees.'

The town is said to derive its name from the fact of troops being stationed there but the Natives call it *Chanak* after Job Charnock of imperishable fame as the founder of Calcutta and who had built himself an unpretentious bungalow on the riverside. But Charnock was not alone in his appreciation of the quietness and calm of Barrackpore. In later years Lord Wellesley built himself a beautiful home south of the present cantonment in what is now known as Barrackpore Park. This charming suburban residence—Viceroyal Lodge has since been occupied for short periods at certain seasons of the year by successive Viceroys up to the time of the hinge of capital to Delhi.

Barrackpore in its time has been the scene of two sepoy mutinies.

The first occasion was in 1824 when a regiment of Bengal Infantry warned for active service in Burma during the First War revolted owing to false rumours in regard to a reverse said to have been suffered by the British forces. The regiment was severely dealt with and disbanded. It may incidentally be here mentioned that the First Burmese War was occasioned by the encroachments on British districts by the King of Ava and his insolent refusal of all redress. The war cost some twenty thousand lives and nearly

£ 14,000,000 but gave to India the fertile provinces of Arakan and Ienasserim and practically Assam. The Second Burmese War in 1852 deprived the King of Burma of Pegu whilst the Third War in 1885 during the Viceroyalty of the Marquess of Dufferin saw Upper Burma and the Shan States added to the Empire.

It was in 1857 the black year of the Mutiny and a few weeks prior to the actual outbreak at Meerut, that the second mutiny at Barrackpore took place.

A sepoy named Mangal Pande belonging to the 34th Bengal Infantry at that time stationed there on March 29th attacked and wounded the adjutant and the sergeant major of his regiment.

A spark in the spirit of revolt had thus early been emitted the conflagration was destined soon to follow.

At the terrible time that indescribable scenes of horror and bloodshed were taking place at Meerut and subsequently at Delhi and Lucknow at Cawnpore and Allahabad there were stationed at Barrackpore three and a half regiments of sepoys, fully armed and seething with unrest. Another native corps was lying at Fort William.

Calcutta at this momentous period was fortunately saved from similar horrors to those perpetrated at Cawnpore and elsewhere by the prompt action of the Highland regiment from Clunsburgh which by forced marches reached Barrackpore in time to disarm the mutineers and thus prevented the union of the sepoy regiments and by so doing saved the situation.

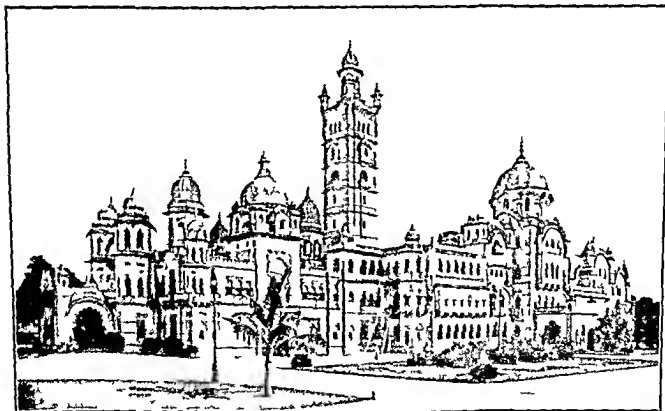
BEI GAUM.

CHIEF TOWN AND TRIST—IN FEBRUARY 1858 THE MUSIC GALLERY

BEI GAUM the chief city of a district of that name in the Bombay Presidency and a military station is situated to the east of the dividing ridge of the Western Ghats at an elevation of 2500 feet above sea level.

The Fort was captured from the Persians by the British under Brigadier General Munro in 1818. It is built of stone and is oval in shape. Two Jain temples are in the neighbourhood and also a neat

plum tree. The Masjid-i-Safa a Persian inscription records the latter is having been built in 1519 A.D. The ruined Nakkir Khani or Music Gallery is one of the show places of Belgum. St Mary's Church consecrated in 1869 contains in its compound a handsome cross erected to the memory of twenty three Sergeants of His Majesty's 64th Foot who became casualties during the Persian and Indian Campaigns of 1856-58.



THE SAGIN CENT PALACE OF THE MAHARAJA OF BARODA

BELLARY.

THE UPPER FORT—COPPER MOUNTAIN—LOWER FORT—THE RUIN OF HAMPI

BELLARY one of the principal military stations in the Madras Presidency is also the chief town of a district of that name. The Upper Fort of Bellary the citadel of which is reputed to be of great antiquity crowns a bare granite rock two miles in circuit and some 450 feet in height. A high hill opposite the Fort and called the Copper Mountain is 2800 ft above sea level and forms a prominent feature of the place.

In the time of Hyder Ali copper mining was carried on in the neighbourhood but

owing to the expense in working the industry was eventually abandoned.

The Lower Fort was built for Tippu Sultan of Mysore, by a staff of French Engineers whom tradition has it Tippu caused to be hanged at the gate of the citadel when he discovered the fact that his fort was commanded by another rock.

Bellary came into British possession in the year 1800. In the district are the interesting ruins of Hampi the site of the ancient capital of the Vijayanagar Kings who dominated Southern India from 1336 to 1565 A.D.



BELLARY FORT AND THE RUINS OF HAMPI

CAWNPORE.

THE CAWNPORE OF TO-DAY—THE MUTINY—THE INFAMOUS NANA—THE MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS—MEMORIAL GARDEN AND WELL, ETC

CAWNPORE, in the United Provinces, is one of the most frequented cities in India by tourists. It is of course visited chiefly owing to its tragic associations with the Indian Mutiny. Apart from the sites and memorials of those dark days, however, there is little to interest the traveller, but the city itself is to-day a large and thriving manufacturing centre where wool, leather, and other industries are actively carried on. It is an important railway junction.

At Cawnpore the Ganges Canal, which takes its water from the river at Hardwar, 400 miles higher up, empties itself into the Ganges. Its water course of upwards of 800 miles, with bridges, locks, etc. cost upwards of two million sterling.

When the signal for the sepoy uprising was given at Meerut, the officer in command at Cawnpore was Sir Hugh Wheeler who had with him only 55 men of the 32nd regiment, the civilians belonging to the station, and those who had come in from outlying places, numbering less than 300 all told capable of bearing arms whilst they had in their care some 870 women and children.

It was hoped that there was no danger here as Nana Salub, an influential native prince who had been regarded as a great friend of the British, and who had been profuse in his hospitality to the officers of the garrison, resided in the neighbourhood.

The native troops, however, on the 4th June joined in the general conflagration. A message was sent to the Nana Salub

asking for aid but in the lieu to the last Peshwa of Maliratta some the mutinous sepoy had already found a willing leader in spite of his former professions of loyalty to the British. He, at once with his own forces, joined the rebels, and assuming command advanced to besiege the hastily thrown-up entrenchments on the historic plain just outside the city. Here although the army of the Nana numbered at one time as many as 12,000 men, the handful of British repulsed every attack on their lines.

On the 27th June the gallant defenders surrendered on the sworn guarantee of the Nana and his Hindu and Mahomedan officers that they should have a safe conduct as far as Allahabad. Men, women, and children were embarking on the boats on the river Ganges when fire was opened on them the men being shot or hacked to pieces before the eyes of their wives and children. The scene of this terrible tragedy is now known as 'Mas-acre Ghat.'

But even a worse fate was in store for the hapless women and children, many of them already wounded who were taken back captives into the town.

General Havelock, who with a small force of 1,400 men had fought his way up from Allahabad, defeated the Nana's mutinous hordes outside Cawnpore entered the city only to find a place of shambles and a thousand mementoes of the butchery which had been effected by orders of the infamous Nana himself. A large well choked to the brim with the murdered and mutilated bodies of women and children,

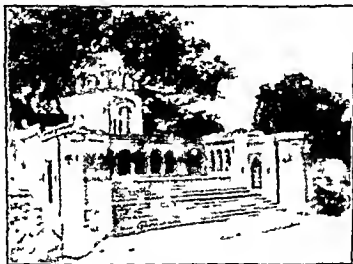
victims of the Nara's infantry was the chief church house

The trouble at Cawnpore was not however at an end. Having relieved in Kanpur Sir Colin Campbell marched to Cawnpore where General Windham's force had been driven into the entrenchments and was with difficulty holding its own against the Gurkha contingent under Pandra Topi. On the 6th December Cawnpore was relieved and the rebels retired on Kalpi.

To-day, no traces of the famous entrenchments remain but their location is marked by white pillars. Near the modern Barracks is an enclosed wall which was used for the sepulchre of those who died during the Defence.

On the base of the memorial cross erected over this wall is the following inscription:

In a well under this cross were laid by the hands of their fellows in suffering, the bodies of men, women and children who died hard by during the heroic defence of Wheeler's entrenchments when beleaguered by the rebel Nara June 6th to 27th 1857. The Memorial Church is erected near by.



MEMORIAL CHURCH

The beautiful Memorial Garden and Well seen to day and appearing as an oasis in the midst of a sandy plain and calm and peaceful in their sanctity commemorate in all their contrast the unspeakable horrors perpetrated in those tragically eventful days.

The exquisite Memorial Monument within the



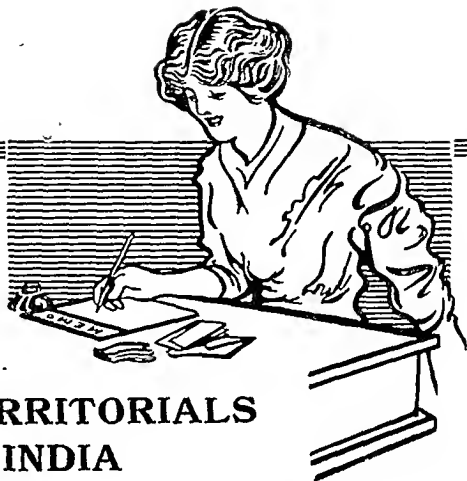
THE MEMORIAL GARDEN AND WELL, CAWNPORE

Garden—Marochetti's "Angel of the Resurrection" bearing palms of victory—has inscribed upon it the following words

eloquent in their simplicity —

"These are they which came out of great tribulation"





TERRITORIALS IN INDIA

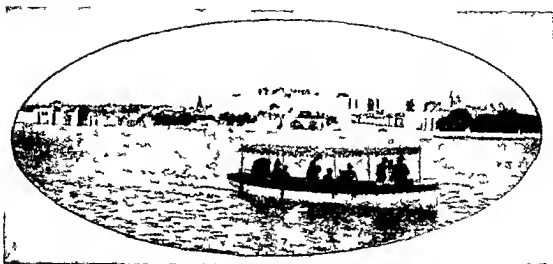
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THE LAKE UDAIPUR

CENTRAL INDIA.

KAMPTEE—MHOW—NEEMUCH—NOWGONG

Kamptee

KAMPTEE a town and Cantonment in the Central Provinces near Nagpur is situated on the Kanhan River which is here crossed by a fine stone bridge erected at a cost of £ 90 000. Close to this stone bridge is the railway bridge a hand some iron structure which cost £ 100 000. Kamptee date as a cantonment from the year 1821. The town possesses no special historical interest.

Mhow.

A military station of some importance is situated in the Indore State (Central India) 1919 feet above sea level. Except as the military headquarters of a Division the place is of no special interest.

Neemuch

A cantonment for British troops was about the most southerly place to which

the Mutiny extended. In 1857 the place was garrisoned by a brigade of native troops of all arms belonging to the Bengal Army. This force mutinied and marched to Delhi the British officers taking refuge in the Fort where they were besieged by a rebel force from Mandasor they defended themselves gallantly until relieved by a brigade from Mhow. Some forty two ladies and non combatants found refuge at Udaipur.

Nowgong

Next to that of Jhansi Nowgong is the chief military station of the Bundelkhand district. The Bundelkhand province was for ages one of the most turbulent and difficult districts to manage in all India. In 1857 the sepoy's stationed at Nowgong mutinied and the Europeans who were not murdered were compelled to leave the place. Nowgong possesses no particular features of interest.

DINAPORE.

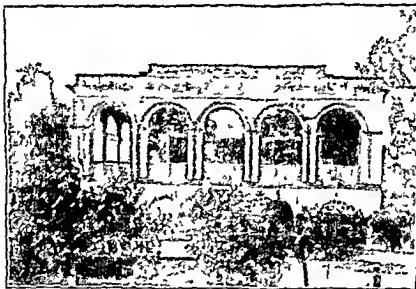
THE "LITTLE HOUSE OF ARRAH"

DINAPORE is an important military station in the Patna district, and situated on the river Ganges. It is some twelve miles west of Patna, to which city the road is lined with houses throughout.

It was at Dinapore in the year 1857 that three sepoy regiments mutinied and made off for Arrah, a place to which special interest attaches owing to the celebrated defence of the "Little House" at Arrah," which

had been prepared and provisioned against attack and was held for a week until relieved by twelve Englishmen. These gallant defenders, supported

by fifty of Rattray's Sikhs, were besieged by some two thousand mutineers and the attendant rabble. The house, a two-storied one, still stands, and is an object of considerable attraction to tourists on account of its historical connection with the Mutiny.



THE "LITTLE HOUSE OF ARRAH"

FEROZEPORE.

ORIGIN OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH—CONNECTION WITH AFGHAN CAMPAIGN—THE FIRST SINDH WAR—HISTORIC BATTLES—BRITISH PROCLAMATION

FEROZEPORE, on the left bank of the Sutlej, is a town in the Punjab, founded, it is said, by Feroz-Shah (1357-87). It had sunk into comparative

insignificance before it became a British possession in 1835, since that time it has regained much of its former consequence, and now possesses a large and important

arsenal The English Church was erected to the memory of those who fell in the Sikh Wars (1845-46)

Perozepore is not without an association of interest in connection with the Afghan Campaign of 1842 as it was to this military station in British territory that the victorious troops British and Indian, returned at the close of the operations

The Afghan fortress of Jellalabad where Sir Robert Sale with his brigade the Illustrious Garrison had held out for some five months against the besieging hosts of Afghans had been relieved by General Pollock Ghazni and Kandahar and subsequently Kabul had further fallen to the combined forces of Generals Pollock Nott and Sale and the great bazaar of Kabul had been utterly destroyed as a punishment to the Afghans for their treachery and when all resistance throughout the country had been crushed every important fortress captured and the English prisoners rescued it was determined to evacuate the country The army marched back quietly through the dominions of the Sikhs as previously mentioned to Peshawar it had completely restored the honour and glory of the British arms

But it is chiefly for its associations with the First Sikh War that Peshawar is famed the historic battles of Mudki Peshawar and Sobraon were all fought in the neighbourhood

In 1845 the Punjab province was in a great state of disorder the Sikh leaders were all intrigues for supreme power while the strong and well disciplined Sikh army was turbulent and anxious for war

In the meantime Sir Henry Hardinge (afterwards Viscount Hardinge in succession of the late Viceroy) had been appointed Governor General he landed in India in 1844 and left it in 1847 He had greatly distinguished himself in the wars of Europe against the French particularly in the Peninsula War and in the great battle of Waterloo where he had lost an arm His name will always be remembered with

respect as that of a skilful and gallant soldier and no less able and benevolent politician The new Governor General refused to interfere in the affairs of the Punjab and was sincerely anxious to maintain peace with the Sikhs when suddenly the Sikh army of its own accord invaded British territory by crossing the Sutlej which was at that time the boundary between the English and the Sikh dominions (December 1845) It is believed that the Sikh leaders induced their army to do this in order to relieve themselves from the fear of its turbulence

Sir Hugh Gough the Commander in Chief joined afterwards by the Governor General immediately marched against the Sikhs and though much inferior in numbers within a fortnight drove them back across the Sutlej after two sanguinary battles at Mudki and Peshawar Unfortunately the English army was deficient in ammunition in guns and in stores of all kinds and consequently Sir Hugh Gough was unable fully to follow up the glorious victory of Peshawar And in the meantime the Sikhs again crossed the Sutlej in great force and with seventy guns At length however Sir Harry Smith was sent forward with a small body of troops He met Gulab Singh with a strong force of Sikhs at Baddiwal but was unable to attack him whilst the British troops suffered from the Sikh fire This was regarded by the Sikhs as a victory so Sir Harry Smith having in the meantime obtained some reinforcements marched out to attack the enemy on January 28 1846 at Aliwal Here the British infantry after the enemy's guns had been silenced by the British horse artillery drove the Sikhs into the river the cavalry in the meantime having made a successful charge on the right Some fifty-six guns were captured as well as large quantities of stores and ammunition

Sir Harry Smith now formed a junction with Sir Hugh Gough and the latter determined to force the passage of the Sutlej and to take possession of the Punjab The Sikhs had enticed themselves

on both sides of the Sutlej, at Sobraon. The Commander-in-Chief, having received a siege train from Delhi and plenty of ammunition and supplies, drew up his forces in the form of a crescent along the Sikhi front, and commenced the attack before daybreak on February 10, 1846. For three hours there was a terrific cannonade on both sides and then Sir Hugh Gough ordered the British troops to charge the entrenchments of the enemy. Many thousands of Sikhs gallantly fell at their posts, and it was not till after two hours' fierce fighting at close quarters that the shattered remnants of the Khalsa army fled in helpless confusion across the Sutlej, under the deadly fire of the British artillery.

Three days later (February 13, 1846) the whole British army crossed the Sutlej, and on February 14, Sir Henry Hardinge issued a Proclamation, announcing the intentions of the British Government. Ultimately the young Dhukeeper Singh personally made his submission the citadel of Lahore was occupied by the British troops, and the country submitted on the terms imposed by the conquerors. Sufficient treasure for the payment of all the war-expenses was not forthcoming. So Kashmir and Hazara were retained, and ultimately Kashmir was formed into an independent State under Gulab Singh of Jammu, the chosen Khalsa representative in the negotiations and who in return paid one million sterling towards this indemnity.

FYZABAD.

AN OLD-TIME CAPITAL OF OUDH—MAUSOLEUMS ANCIENT CITY OF AJODHYA

FYZABAD, an old-time capital of Oudh (1760—80), is situated on the river Gogra 78 miles east of Lucknow.

The city has greatly fallen from its former splendour, but maintains however an active trade. The Cantonment beautifully wooded lies to the north-west of the city.

The first Nawab of Oudh Saadat Khan (1724—39) seldom resided at the capital, but Nawab Shujah ud Dowlat (1753—75) took up his permanent residence there. The mausoleum of the Bahu Begum, wife of the latter Nawab, is the finest mausoleum in the Province of Oudh. That of the Nawab named is close by. The Gupta Park is very nicely laid out at one end of it is a temple where Rama is said to have disappeared. Four miles

distant from Fyzabad is the ancient city of Ajodhya where the great Ram Chandra, who was born at Fyzabad once reigned.

The Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang found at Ajodhya twenty Buddhist monasteries with three thousand monks. According to this ancient writer the celebrated

Toothbrush Tree of Buddha grew here. At Ajodhya are the Janam Sthan and Kanak Bhawan temples. Ram Chandra was born near the site of the former temple, the massive walls of which are 45 ft in height. It is also known as 'Hanuman's Fortress' so called from the name of the famous monkey god. The neighbouring trees swarm with grey monkeys. About a quarter of a mile away is the Swarga Dwara, or Ram Ghat, where Rama was cremated.

JHANSI.

THE SCENE OF A FAMOUS FIGHT—CELEBRATED BOMBAY COLUMN—THE RANI OF JHANSI—
MASSACRE OF EUROPEANS—CONQUEST OF GWALIOR—JHANSI FORT.

JHANSI a fortified town in the Gwalior State Central India (till 1861 in the British North West Provinces) was the scene of one of the famous fights in which Sir Hugh Rose was victorious whilst engaged in hunting down the various bands of rebels in the closing days of the Mutiny.

Sir Hugh Rose's chief opponents were Pantia Topi (the nephew of the infamous Nana Sahib) and the celebrated Rani of Jhansi the latter of whom led her followers in person.

An enormous force under Pantia Topi was defeated and on April 5th Sir Hugh captured Jhansi and shortly afterwards



A CORNER OF THE FORT JHANSI

The renowned Bombay Column under its skilful leader began its march in January, 1858 the Madras Column was under General Whitlock. Nothing could exceed the brilliant successes of the Bombay Column in face of overwhelming numbers.

Calpee a fortress in which the Rani had taken refuge. She then occupied Gwalior but on June 17th 1858 was killed whilst fighting at the head of her troops against a British force under Brigadier Smith. The actual scene of the Rani's

death was at Kotliki Serai four miles south east of Gwalior. She fell to a carbine bullet and being carried to the rear expired and was burnt according to the custom of the Hindus. The fact of her personality was not known immediately as she was attired as a cavalry soldier. When the Rani of Jhansi threw in her lot with the mutineers the European inhabitants to the number of sixty-six were massacred a cenotaph to their memory erected in a well kept garden marks the site of the massacre. Sir Hugh Rose took Gwalior on June 19th. All danger of a successfully organized rising in Central India was over. In April 1859 Pandra Popi after hopeless endeavours to rouse fresh insurrections was captured and executed. On July 8th 1859 Lord Canning the then Viceroy and Governor General

proclaimed peace order and quiet living at last began happily restored.

Jhansi city is about four and a half miles in circumference and is surrounded by a massive wall from 6 to 12 feet thick and varying in height from 18 ft. to 30 ft. The town and fortress were garrisoned by 11,000 men composed of rebel sepoys, foreign mercenaries and local levies. The siege by Sir Hugh Rose's army occupied from March 21st till April 4th 1858 and cost 343 casualties in killed and wounded, of whom 36 were officers. At the time of the investment the great strength of the Fort natural as well as artificial entitled it to a place amongst fortresses. It stands on an elevated rock rising out of a plain and commands the city and surrounding country. The Fort has now been modernized and supplied with strong armaments.

JUBBULPORE.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY JUNCTION. TOWN AND CANTONMENT. THE MARBLE ROCKS.

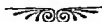
JUBBULPURI is a civil and military station situated in the Central Provinces and is of considerable consequence owing to its important railway junction—the Great Indian Peninsula and the East Indian Railways meeting there.

The town does a thriving trade worth about the equivalent of two million pounds sterling annually. Cotton, tents and carpets are the chief manufactures.

The cantonment is well laid out and

the garrison is usually a strong one. The Government Gun Carriage Factory is located at Jubbulpore.

Twelve miles from Jubbulpore are the famous Marble Rocks, the tortuous gorge of glittering white marble through which the sacred river Nerbudda winds its deep and silent course. These cliffs which vary from 50 ft. to 100 ft. high are extremely picturesque, the effect being particularly charming by moonlight.



JULLUNDUR.

SITUATION—ANCIENT ORIGIN—MUTINY CONNECTION—PUBLIC GARDENS—KAPURTHALA

JULLUNDUR is a very ancient city of the Punjab, standing in the Doab—a general term used in India for the tract of country lying between two rivers. Jullundur, between the Sutlej and the Beas, is situated on the railway on the Umballa Amritsar route and is a military station of some importance. The barracks are well built and commodious.

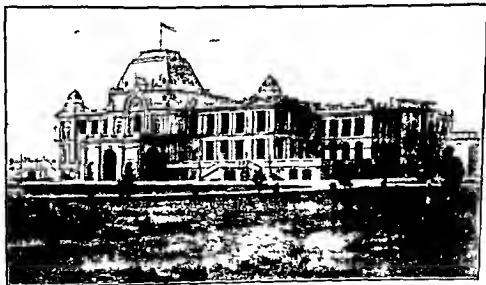
Anciently Jullundur was the capital of the kingdom of Jalandhar or Trigarta. Hiuen Tsang, the celebrated Chinese pilgrim of the 7th century, describes the

town as then being two miles in circuit. Two "tanks" are all that now remain to mark the locality of the old time city.

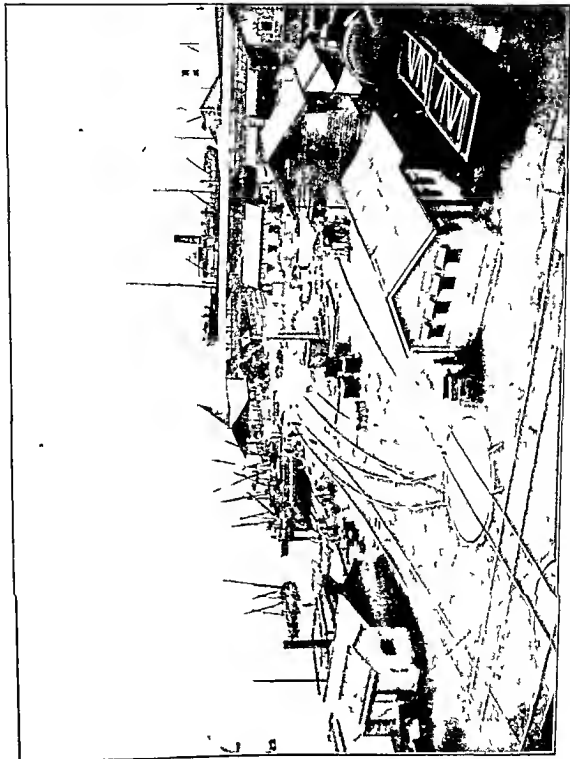
During the Mutiny two sepoy regiments stationed at Jullundur revolted and joined the rebel forces at Delhi unmolested.

The Public Gardens in the Cantonment, which are well laid out, form a popular resort.

Fifteen miles distant by road from Jullundur is the State of Kapurthala, in the capital of which H. H. the Maharajah has a fine palace.



THE PALACE, KAPURTHALA



PASSENGER LANDING STAGE NIINARI KARAHII

LAHORE.

REFLECTED ORIGIN—CAPITAL OF THE GREAT SULTANS—DESCENDING HISTORY—THE MODERN PERIOD—
THE REST OF RAJPUT SINGH—MODERN LAHORE AND ITS BUILDINGS.

LAHORE, the capital city of the Punjab, according to Hindu tradition, owes its origin to Rama, the hero of the Ramayana, whose two sons, Loh and Kush, founded the sister towns of Lahore and Kanur, but it would seem that Lahore did not exist as a town of any importance during the earliest period of Indian history. Governed originally by a family of Chauhan Rajputs, Lahore fell successively under the dominion of the Ghazni and Ghori Sultans, who made it the capital of their Indian conquests, and adorned it with numerous buildings almost all now in ruins.

At the time of Alexander's invasion (see *Chapter on Indian Empire*) Lahore was probably a place of little importance, but in the seventh century Hsien Tsang, the Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, mentions it as a great Brahmanical city, which he passed on his way to Jullundur.

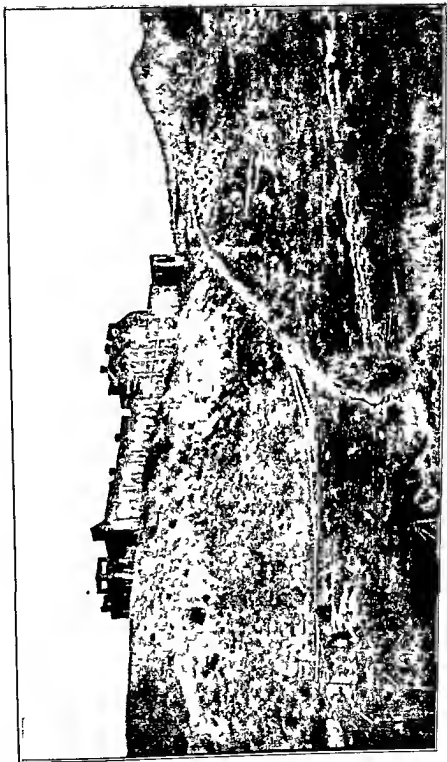
It was, however, under the Moghul Empire that Lahore reached its greatest size and magnificence.

Akbar enlarged and repaired the Fort, and surrounded the town with a wall, portions of which still remain, built into the modern work of Ranjit Singh. Under Akbar, Lahore rapidly increased in area and population. The most thickly inhabited portion covered the site of the existing town, but long bazaars and populous suburbs spread over the now desolate tract without the walls.

The Emperor Jahangir also frequently resided at Lahore, and it was here that his son Khurram rebelled against him. During his reign, the Sikh "guru," Arjun

Mall, compiler of the "*Jidi Granth*," died in prison at Lahore, and the humble shrine of the first Sikh martyr still stands between the Moghul Palace and the Mausoleum of Ranjit Singh. The "Lion of the Punjab" Jahangir erected the great Khwabgah or "Sleeping Palace," the Moti Masjid or "Pearl Mosque," and the tomb of Anarkali. Jahangir's Mausoleum at Shahdara forms one of the chief ornaments of Lahore, the marble dome which once rose over the tomb was removed by Aurungzebe. Shah Jahan erected a smaller palace by the side of his father's building, the beauty of which can still be discerned through the inevitable white-wash which covers the marble slabs and hides the depredations of the Sikhs.

Under Aurungzebe, Lahore began to decline in population. Even before this time the foundation of Jahanabad, or modern Delhi, had drawn away the bulk of the classes dependent upon the Court. Aurungzebe constructed an embankment for three miles along the river Ravi to prevent inundations, but with such undesirable success that the river completely altered its course and left the town at a considerable distance. Among the other works of Aurungzebe the Jumma Masjid or "Great Mosque" ranks first—a stiff and somewhat ungraceful piece of architecture—which, by its poverty of detail, contrasts with the gorgeous profuseness of Agra and Delhi. With the reign of Aurungzebe, the architectural history of Lahore may be said to close, later attempts marking only the rapid decadence of art, which



AN ISOLATE OUTPOST OF FIRE—TYPICAL OF MANY OTHERS ON THE NORTH AFRICAN FRONTIER

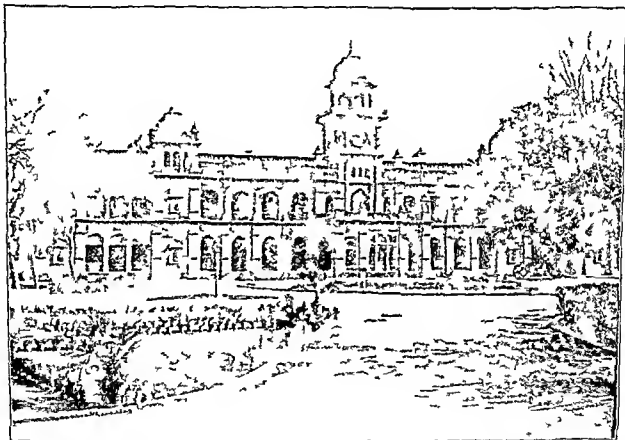
culminated in the tawdry erections of the Sikhs.

From the accession of Bihudin Shah till the establishment of Ranjit Singh the annals of Lahore consist of successive invasions and conquests by Nidn Shah, Ahmed Shah and many less famous depredators.

But the rise of Ranjit Singh's empire made Lahore once more the centre of a flourishing, though ephemeral kingdom.

avoided and after the two Sikh Wars the kingdom he had built up was annexed and became the Province of the Punjab. Ranjit Singh's Mausoleum, a mixed work of Hindu and Moslem architecture forms one of the finest specimens of Sikh workmanship.

In 1846 the British Council of Regency was established at Lahore and in 1849 the young Maharajah Duleep Singh transferred the government of the Punjab to the East



T F J B U T L O R

The great Maharajah stripped the Moslem tombs of their ornaments which he sent to decorate the Golden Temple at Amritsar. He however restored the Shalimar Gardens, erected a really beautiful *baradari* in the space between the Palace and the Jummah Masjid and also built a number of minor erections in the very worst taste. But the powerful Sikh army he had organized brought in the collision which he had himself

in his Company. Lahore thenceforth became the capital of a British Province and a new impetus was given to its rising prosperity.

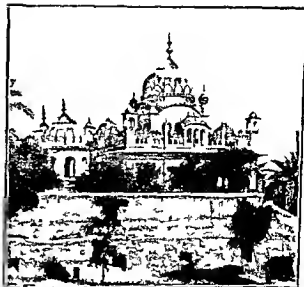
The disarmament of the native regiments at Meerut on 13th May 1857 by Brigadier General Corbett was perhaps the most important of all the steps taken at the commencement of the Mutiny to ensure the taking of Delhi.

and the tranquillity of the Punjab It was carried out quietly and effectively by the 81st Regiment and the artillery of the station. The regiment mentioned also occupied the Fort of Lahore and the Govindgarh Fort at Amritsar.

The modern city of Lahore is surrounded by a brick wall which formerly rose to a height of 30 ft strengthened by a moat and other defences. But the moat has been filled in and the wall lowered to a uniform elevation of 16 ft. A garden now occupies the site of the trench and encircles the city on every side except the north. A metalled road runs round the outer side of the rampart and gives access to the City by thirteen gates.

Within the city narrow and tortuous streets ending in *culs de sac* and lined by tall houses give Lahore a mean and gloomy appearance but the magnificent buildings of the Moghul period serve to relieve the general dullness of its domestic architecture.

Outside the wall with a general southerly direction lies the European quarter. From the Iohari Gate the long street known as the Anarkalli or Sadr Bazar stretches southward joining the native town to the Civil Station and abandoned cantonment of Anarkalli. This portion of the new quarter contains the



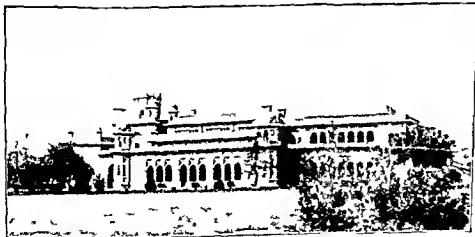
RA JIT SINGH'S TOMB LAHORE

Punjab Government Secretariat, Financial Offices, Chief Court and Station Church. From Anarkalli the Civil Station runs three miles eastward to the Lawrence Gardens, the latter 112 acres in extent and Government House, the extension in this direction being known as Donald Town from a former Lieutenant Governor Sir Donald McLeod.

A broad road called The Mall cuts through the centre of the station and connects this growing suburb with Anarkalli.

At Lahore is the Aitchison (Chiefs') College, a fine structure. The number of students varies from eighty to one hundred.

North of the Mall now largely built over lies the Railway Station, surrounded by the buildings of its employees. South of the Mall is the suburb



THE AITCHISON COLLEGE LAHORE

of Muzang contains many European residences

The chief buildings and institutions include the Punjab University, with its Senate Hall (endowed by Indian notables), the Central Museum, the Chief Court, Town Hall, the Oriental College, Lahore Government College, Medical School, Central Training College, Law School, Veterinary College, Mayo Hospital (a fine building capable of accommodating 110 patients), the Roman Catholic and Anglican Cathedrals, Punjab Club, the "Roberts" Institute for European Clerks, and the Lawrence and Montgomery Halls.

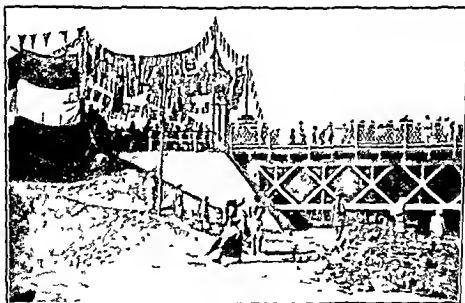
The cantonment, formerly known as Mian Mir, is some five miles distant from Lahore itself, and is the headquarters of a division.

At Mian Mir, at the outbreak of the Mutiny, were stationed two troops of Royal Horse Artillery, four reserve companies of

artillery, and the 2nd Battalion of the Loyal North Lancashires

It was rumoured that the natives were about to massacre all the whites and seize the guns, so a parade of all troops was ordered. When they fell in, the natives outnumbering the whites by eight to one, were on the left, the Lancashires on the right, with the artillery hidden in rear. The order to "about turn" was given, and at the same time, by a pre-arranged signal, the Lancashires were manoeuvred to face the natives, thus disclosing the guns, with the gunners waiting with port fires ready.

The Sepoys were then told to "pile arms," as they could no longer be trusted with them. Seeing them hesitate, Colonel Renny ordered the Lancashires to load. This spectacle so awed the would-be mutineers that they were disarmed without further trouble.



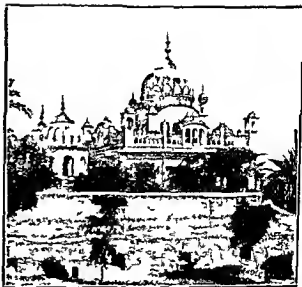
THE NEW ROAD BRIDGE OVER THE RAVI LAHORE

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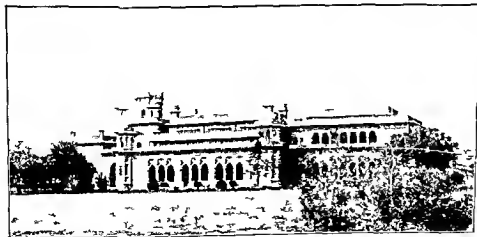
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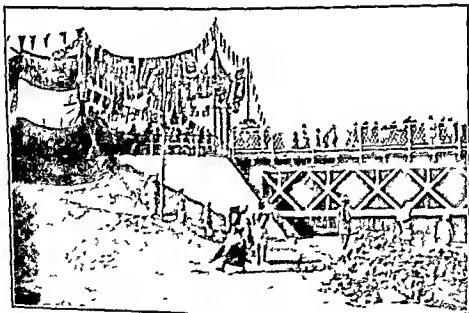
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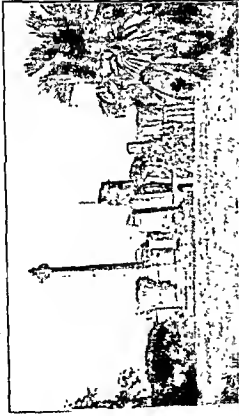
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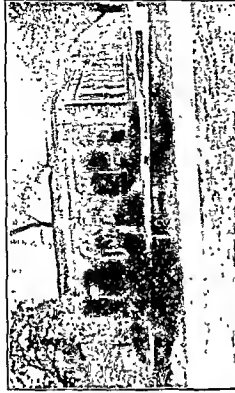


THE NEW ROAD BRIDGE OVER THE RAVI LAHORE

LUCKNOW.



LUCKNOW MEMORIAL AND CENOTAPH.



WHITE HOUSE, HENRY LAWRENCE, DIED.



LUCKNOW MEMORIAL AND CENOTAPH.



LUCKNOW MEMORIAL.

LUCKNOW.

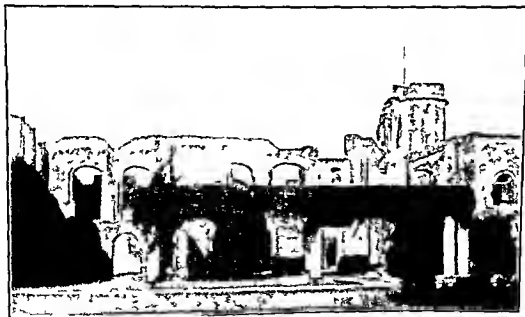
ORIGIN OF NAME—IN THE TIME OF THE MOGHULS—THE RESIDENCY—THE FAMOUS SIEGE AND RELIEF

LUCKNOW, in the United Provinces, and situated on the river Gumti, is said to derive its name from Likhna, the reputed architect of the Fort, but little is known of its early history.

In 1526 Lucknow was occupied by Humayun who abandoned it, but it was taken by Babar in 1528, and rose to considerable prominence during the reign of Akbar. The growth of the city, destined to become one of the chief centres of the "Sepoy War," like so many of the modern cities of India, was most rapid in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

During the decline of the Moghul Empire Lucknow became the capital of the kingdom of Oudh but the grandeur of the city dates from the reign of Asaf-ud Daula the fourth Nawab of Oudh. He built the Imambra (in 1784), the chief architectural glory of Lucknow in which he lies buried, the Jumma Mosque hard by, the Rumi Durwaza or "Turkish Gate" and the splendid palace which afterwards became the Residency.

The present day appearance of magnificence which Lucknow presents from the outside is not borne out on closer inspection from within. The huge palaces of Chattr



THE RUINS OF THE HISTORIC RESIDENCY, LUCKNOW

further aid arrived, as the enemy had gathered in considerable strength on its confines

On the 10th of November, Sir Cohn Campbell then recently arrived from England to take the chief command in India commenced his historic march to the second Relief of Lucknow

The fighting began on the 14th of November outside Lucknow, where two palaces near the town were captured. The next day an attack was made upon the Secunder Bagh a building of strong masonry, standing in a garden surrounded by a very high and strong wall. The enemy were here congregated in great force, and also in a large mosque near by. Sailors of the Naval Brigade brought up their heavy guns within close range of the walls and opened fire. A breach was soon made, and the troops burst in to triumphantly emerge and speedily capture the mosque. Some 200 of the enemy were accounted for in the garden alone, not a single sepoy escaping.

Gradually the troops won their way forward the garrison of the Residency, delighted at taking the offensive after their long siege attacked the enemy with fury, and carried building after building at the point of the bayonet. On the 17th of November the heads of the two forces met.

But Sir Cohn Campbell said that it would be necessary again to retire until a force sufficient to crush all opposition

was collected, and accordingly the gallant garrison with the women and children they had so long protected were drawn off, and the British force retired.

To-day can still be seen the ruined cellars in which the women and children of the much beleaguered garrison were immured in order to effect their safety. To-day the war battered ruins of the Residency stand intact as on the day they were left standing—a memorial to the valour, devotion, and self sacrifice writ large in the annals of those appallingly dark days of bloodshed and rapine.

Abandoned for a time to the enemy congregated there and consisting of some 60,000 revolted sepoys, 50,000 irregular troops, besides the armed rabble of the city, Lucknow once more became the British objective. In March, 1858, Sir Cohn Campbell, afterwards created Lord Clyde, again recovered it after hard fighting and on May 7th by his crushing defeat of the residue of the rebels at Bareilly, he brought the "Sepoy War" to a much-desired end.

Some 2,000 Englishmen, women, and children, victims of the Mutiny, lie buried in the Cemetery at Lucknow, where also rest the mortal remains of Sir Henry Lawrence, "who tried to do his duty." The hero of the "Relief," Sir Henry Havelock, is buried in the Alam Bagh, a mile and a half beyond the city on the Cawnpore Road.



MEERUT.

MILITARY OUTBREAK. STORY OF THE RISING.

MEERUT, an important town and military station in the North-West Frontier Province is situated half-way between the rivers Ganges and the Jumna and distant about 40 miles from Delhi.

It was at Meerut on the 24th April, 1857, that eighty-five men of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry refused to take the new Enfield cartridge, the introduction of which had caused widespread alarm among the Native ranks of the Army. A false story had been circulated amongst the Native troops in India that these cartridges had been greased with the fat of pigs and cows in order to defile both the Mahomedans and the Hindus, the pig being an unclean animal to the former and the cow sacred to the latter.

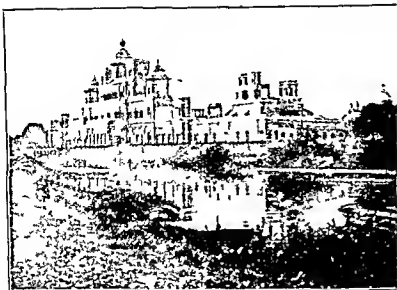
The sowars were tried by court martial and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, their sentence being read out and fetters riveted on the prisoners at a parade held on 9th May. This degrading aggravation of punishment was the spark that fired the Mutiny. Next evening (the memorable 10th May) the troops in Meerut rose, and aided by the Bazaar rabble killed every European they encountered, released their comrades from jail, and marched to Delhi, some thirty-two miles distant. There were in garrison at the time of the occurrence two batteries of Field Artillery, a regiment of Cavalry—the Carabineers, and a battalion of Rifles, but unfortunately there was no senior officer present at the time capable of dealing with the crisis. Fatal inaction paralysed the Europeans,

and the mutinous soldiery reached Delhi unmolested.

The Mutiny in all its horrors, spread rapidly. Delhi, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Allahabad and other cities being seized by the sepoys now in open revolt. (*See separate chapters*.) The belief was prevalent that the time had arrived when they could easily drive the British out of India and re-establish the Native monarchies.

The majority of the princes and chiefs of India however displayed throughout this perilous time a noble spirit of patriotism and of fidelity to the British Indian Government in many cases arming their retainers and giving every assistance to the authorities in resisting the outrages of the mutineers. The most prominent of these loyal chiefs were the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior, the Maharajahs of Jaipur, Kapurthala, and Patiala, and many other Sikh Rajahs and Sardars.

The story of this "Sepoy War" is adorned by many instances of the most sublime self-sacrifice, of the most noble fortitude and endurance under circumstances of terrible suffering, and of the most wonderful valour in fight on the part of the comparatively few Englishmen who were scattered over the country. Many Natives too, who were loyal to the Government in time of peril displayed the most remarkable devotion in helping Europeans and often endured very great sufferings in the discharge of their duty, indeed volumes might be written on the deeds of courage and daring and fortitude witnessed in those dark days.



THE CHATTER MANZIL, LUCKNOW

Manzil, Kaiser Bagh, Farat Baksh, and an observatory, which was the headquarters of the rebels during the Mutiny, are the most noteworthy of the remaining public buildings, though the palaces, debased in style and grudgingly decorated, are remarkable only for their great size. The educational establishments include Canning College, established in 1864, and the Martineau College. Lucknow is a busy and thriving commercial centre trading largely in country products.

To day, the Residency the most thrilling spot in Lucknow, with its blackened and shot riddled ruins pulsating, as it were with the life blood—shed by its gallant defenders during the all eventful days of the historic siege, tells its own story of that momentous time with silent eloquence.

But the Residency itself was but the centre of the scene which saw waged there the unequal conflict memorable for all time. At a distance of some two hundred yards round it were grouped a number of widely scattered buildings occupied by the garrison, and connected by entrenchments

It was not till the 30th May, 1857, that the flame of the Mutiny which saw its spark created at Meerut twenty days earlier, was kindled at Lucknow.

The Garrison consisted of a few hundred British troops and civilians, and about 150 men who had remained "true to their salt," from the sepoy regiments. These had under their charge over 1,000 women and children. Sir Henry Lawrence, one of the best, most generous, and heroic men India has known who was in command had taken every precaution, and when the mutinous sepoys rose and

killed all their officers upon whom they could lay their hands, the British troops were marched against them and drove them off. Matters remained more or less quiet until the 30th June, when a body of 8,000 mutineers approached the town.

The "Siege of Lucknow" had begun. It began unfortunately, for on the second day Sir Henry Lawrence was mortally wounded by a shell which entered the room in which he was seated writing. The command then devolved upon Colonel Inglis of the 32nd Regiment.

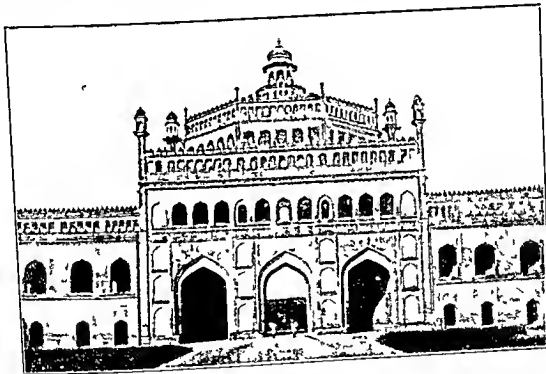


THE HISTORIC RESIDENCY GATEWAY, LUCKNOW

Day and night the bombardment continued till the houses were riddled with shot and shell. The enemy made frequent attacks in heavy masses upon the entrenchments, but they were always repulsed by the garrison, the European residents had taken places in the lines, and every one, regular and citizen, British and Eurasian and Native, fought as if the whole defence of the situation depended upon his individual bravery, and vying with each other in deeds of heroism, tenacity, and zeal in the performance of their duty. The

up to Lucknow, encountered the enemy in force at the Alm Bagh, a few miles outside the city. The mutineers defeated and the price taken Havelock after resting his troops for one day and leaving a force sufficient to hold the place advanced on Lucknow where he successfully engaged the enemy and fought his way through the streets of the town to the Residency.

Here he arrived at the critical moment, for the mutineers had driven two mines right under the defences. The severe street-fighting had however, terribly weakened



ENTRANCE TO THE GREAT IMAMBARA MOSQUE LUCKNOW

women, too displayed heroic patience and fortitude under the dangers they underwent. And so for weeks the siege went on, the beleaguered garrison defending itself, cut off from all succour, and whilst the eyes of India and Great Britain were, so to speak, centred on Delhi, where was to be decided the destiny of the British as rulers of India.

After the relief of Cawnpore had been effected, and whilst desperate fighting was going on in the streets of Delhi, General Havelock and his force, fighting their way

Havelock's little force. Out of 1,500 men who entered the city, a third were killed or wounded before the Residency was reached.

The chivalrous Sir James Outram had been sent to take command of the relieving army but he generously refused to supersede Havelock until the city had been relieved and thus the latter had the pleasure of himself accomplishing that for which he had dared and endured so much.

With so weakened and small a force it was determined to hold the Residency until

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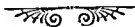
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open fire on the town the news came that the whole Sikh army had joined the enemy. In panted by the news the enemy sallied out and attacked on the 8th November but were driven back and a column under General Mirkham captured another position of the enemy outside the town after severe fighting. On the 2nd of January 1849 breaches in the walls were made by the British guns. Multan was taken by storm and after a bloody and indecisive battle at Chillianwallah Lord Gough succeeded in utterly defeating the Sikh army

in the victory of Gujrat (February 1849).

The Multan of to day is an important military station. There is an excellent club and the station possesses a fine public garden known as the Civil Lines Garden. A clock tower combined with a municipal hall and police station stands imposingly at the Lahore Gate of the city whilst in and around it to be found several buildings and places of Mahomedan and Hindu interest. Everybody knows that Multan is the place of manufacture of the famed Multan pottery.



View from the
Multan Fort

MULTAN.

HISTORIC CONNECTIONS—CONQUEST BY ALEXANDER—FAMOUS SIEGE AND CAPTURE BY
BRITISH—MULTAN OF TO-DAY

MULTAN, an ancient city in the Punjaub, has been called a place of "dust and graveyards." That may be so, but it is something more than that, it is a place with a historic past, it is a place with a prosperous present and a promising future.

The city, with its massive gateways and winding lanes, is quaint to a degree, and above it all stands the old Fort, high and desolate. In the second century Multan was taken by Alexander the Great, but that famous conqueror proceeded on his quest for further fields and left his satrap Philip, behind in command of the place.

Multan seems to have changed hands a good many times until it came under Sikh rule.

The Idgah is a fine building about a mile from the new Fort. The central archway carries an inscription in Persian, that the Idgah was built by Nawab Abdul Samad Khan, *Anno Hijri* 1148.

It was in 1848, soon after the succession of Lord Dalhousie as Governor General in India, that the turbulence of the Sikhs soon made it clear that another Sikh War was inevitable, and he determined to prosecute it with vigour, and to take possession of the Punjaub, so as to render it impossible for the Sikh soldiery to again disturb the peace of India. The speech, which he is said to have made on coming to this conclusion, is a famous one—"I have wished for peace, I have longed for it. I have striven for it. But if the enemies of India desire war, war they shall have,

and on my word, they shall have it with a vengeance!"

The outbreak of the Sikhs began in Multan, where two British officers were assassinated and preparations made for defending the fortress, and the flame of insurrection soon spread throughout the Punjaub. A young Englishman, named Lieutenant Edwardes (afterwards Sir Herbert Edwardes), who was stationed near Multan, immediately collected some troops and prepared to attack Multan.

He collected as many men as he could and pushed on towards his objective, but on the march he learned that he was too late. He at once set to work to raise an army, and he succeeded in raising a considerable force. With this on the 19th June, 1848, he encountered the army of Mulraj, the Sikh governor of the province, 20,000 strong, and after a severe battle, lasting all day, defeated him and drove him back into Multan.

On the 1st of July Mulraj again took the field and was again defeated. The city was surrounded and invested by Lieutenant Edwardes until the Commander-in-Chief of the British army, Lord Gough, came on the scene of action with a large force, and the siege began in earnest. The place was strong and the Sikhs defended it desperately.

On the 12th of September two British columns advanced to storm a fortified village outside the walls. The fighting was severe, but the enemy were driven out with a loss of three hundred men. Just as the guns were got into action ready to



A EAST HIMALAYAN SCENE

View from the new Government Road, looking toward Mussoorie

MUTTRA.

ANCIENT ORIGIN—VISITS OF OLD TIME TRAVELLERS—NOTED BY MAHMOUD OF GHAZNI—ASSOCIATIONS WITH KRISHNA—TAVOLES DEPICT MOSQUES AND PLACES OF PILGRIMAGE

MUTTRA is a city and cantonment situated on the right bank of the River Jumna along which it stretches for some one and a half miles. The city which is thirty miles from Agra and eighty nine from Delhi is one of the most sacred places of Hindu pilgrimages owing to its being the birth place of Krishna the incarnation of Vishnu. It is of very ancient origin and is mentioned in their writings by both Ptolemy and Pliny.

Muttra was visited by I-tsun in the beginning of the 5th century A.D. and by Hiuen Tsiang in 634 A.D. Both these old time travellers mention the place as being an important centre of Buddhism. The city was pillaged by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1017 A.D. on which occasion the precious stones and idols of gold and silver found there and said to have been worth not less than £3,000,000 were carried away as loot. In 1500 A.D. all that remained of the shrines and temples of ancient Muttra

were demolished by Sultan Sikander Lodi.

The Fort at Muttra was rebuilt in the time of the Emperor Akbar but only the superstructure now remains. Six miles below the city is the old town of Mathura celebrated as the place where Krishna as an infant was taken by his nurse and exchanged with the newly born child of Jisoda wife of Nanda in order to avoid the wrath of his giant uncle Kams who had decreed his death. In the palace of Nanda Krishna passed his infancy and his cradle is still to be seen there as is also the churn in which his foster mother made butter.



There are several temples of note at Muttra also the Tower of Sati Burj which was built in 1570 to commemorate the sati of a Rajah of Jampur.

The Jumma Masjid Mosque in the centre of the town was erected in 1660. Its court is fourteen feet above the street level at the

Y E F L S R A G A T T

sides are two pavilions; the mosque has four minarets, each of which are 132 ft. in height.

An imposing mosque of red sandstone, built by Aurungzebe, stands on the site of the Kesava Dev temple which previously existed there and which was mentioned by the travellers Bernier, Tavernier, and Manucci as being a grand edifice. The foundations of this fane are still traceable, whilst recent excavations go to prove that it, in its turn, had risen on the ruins of a large Buddhist monastery which existed there in the days of the Gupta emperors.

Muttra has a Mutiny connection in the fact that the sepoys on the Treasury made

off with all the money. The Europeans who were resident there at the time fortunately succeeded in making good their escape but not without considerable difficulty.

Five miles from Muttra is the holy city of Brindaban, where there are several temples of note which date from about the end of the 16th century A. D. The modern temple of the Seths at Brindaban, built in 1851, cost some £40,000 in the building. Brindaban is a celebrated place of pilgrimage. On the eastern bank of the Jumna, near Mahaban, is the village of Gokul famed as being the place where Vishnu first visited the earth in the form of Krishna. The village is visited by many thousands of pilgrims.



THE SACRED BATHING GHATS ON THE JUMNA AT MUTTRA



NOWSHERA.

IMPORTANT CANTONMENT—THE CHITRAL ROUTE—CELEBRATED DEFENCE AND RELIEF OF CHITRAL—
CHAKDARA, THE SCENE OF A FAMOUS FIGHT—OLD-TIME REMAINS.

NOWSHERA is a cantonment situated on the railway, some thirty miles or so from Peshawar, and on the Kabul River. The place is of considerable military importance owing to its being the base of the Malakand-Chitral route.

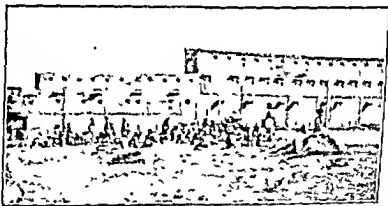
In 1895 occurred the famous defence of Chitral and the equally famous relief of the gallant garrison which was effected after the storming of the Malakand Pass the march of General Sir Robert Low's army through an inhospitable country in the teeth of stubborn resistance, and the brilliant achievements of Colonel Kelly's Relief Force—formed of about 700 Indian troops, which marched through 220 miles of hostile country over mountainous passes 10,000 ft. and upwards in height, and deep in snow, fighting their way and eventually relieving the beleaguered garrison.

The present Melhtar of Chitral is an enlightened ruler who appreciates the bene-

fits his country derives from British protection.

The Malakand has recently been successfully tunnelled as part of an extensive scheme for the irrigation of the Swat Valley, the waters of the Swat River being thus conveyed by means of pipes through the heart of the mountains.

A narrow-gauge railway which now runs to the foot of the Malakand Pass has its terminus at Dargai, which small station must not be confounded with the heights of Dargai-Tirah, the scene of the celebrated action in which the Gordon



A MILITARY OUTPOST, NORTH WEST FRONTIER

Highlanders distinguished themselves. Ten miles beyond the crest of the Malakand, on the farther bank of the Swat River, is the Fort of Chakdara—the scene of a famous fight against the Swat tribesmen in 1897.

About two miles distant from Nowshera is an old-time ruined fort built by the Sikhs. The country around is full of Buddhist remains and sculptures.

PESHAWAR.

THE CITY AND CANTONMENT—MODERN BUILDINGS—THE GHOR KHATTRI—FAMOUS BUDDHIST RELICS

PESHAWAR City is about thirteen miles east of the entry to the Khyber Pass, and about 190 miles south of the capital of the Amir of Afghanistan—Kabul.

The site of the Cantonment is a curved ridge elevation situated between the city and the Khyber hills. It has been occupied by British troops ever since the annexation of the Punjab in 1848-1849. The Residency, the only old time building of note in the district, was formerly the garden retreat of one of the Durani (Afghan) chiefs, to day it is used as the Treasury. The charming fruit gardens for which Peshawar is famed are to the south of the city. The city itself is surrounded by a mud wall in which there are some sixteen gateways, these are closed every night at gun-fire. The main street which is entered from the "Kabul Gate," is paved and always presents a lively and picturesque scene. The Mall, the principal thoroughfare in the Cantonment, with its avenues, its rose hedges, and fruit trees, charming lawns and flower beds, and its profusion of tropical greenery, presents a sight to be remembered. St. John's Church, the Barracks, and the new 'Guest House', are the chief modern buildings erected in the neighbourhood of this important outpost of Empire.

The Ghor Khattri to the east of the city originally a place of Hindu pilgrimage and which dates back to 1519 was in the early 'forties' the home of the Italian soldier of fortune and wild governor of Peshawar, Aytale. It was during some

recent archaeological excavations in the vicinity of Peshawar that the famed Buddhist 'relics,' now reposing in a golden casket in a fitting treasure house at Mandalay, were unearthed.

Peshawar is the ancient capital of the Gandhara Province in which the Mahayana Buddhists arose. To the east of the city are the mounds of Shajikidheri covering ruins of the largest Buddhist stupas in India. The relic casket of King Kanishka, containing some of the ashes of Buddha, was discovered here in 1909 as already mentioned.

The old name of Parashawar was changed by the Emperor Akbar, and till the reign of Aurungzebe the place was of great importance as commanding the route to the Moghul province of Kabul.

The historic Khyber Pass the Forts of Jamrud at the mouth of the Pass, Ah Musjid, and Landi Kotal are all near Peshawar the latter fort, being the last British outpost on the Khyber route to Kabul is of considerable importance from a military point of view.

Mahomedan education in the North-West Frontier Provinces has a splendid future.

The first sight in British India to meet the weary traveller from Central India, emerging from the Khyber Pass, will be the Islamic College. It will be a worthy introduction to British India, a memorial of the enthusiasm and fuller spirited co-operation between the officials and themselves and of the toleration and justice of British rule.



VIEW OF THE SAZED KOH SNOWY RANGE FROM PARACHINAR AT THE MOUTH OF THE KURRAM VALLEY



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POONA.

TRADITIONAL ORIGIN—PERIODS OF VICISSITUDE—THE GREAT SHIVAJI—CAPITAL OF THE PEISHWAS—VISITS OF EUROPEAN TRAVELLERS—TREATY BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND THE MAHARRATAS—POONA OF TO-DAY—KIRKILL—FAMOUS BATTLE

POONA according to local tradition was originally a hamlet occupied by a few fishermen this was as far back as the year 613 A.D. The next trace of the place is in 1290 when it came under Mahomedan rule and the city grew and expanded. In 1593 Maloji Bhonsla the grandfather of the great Shivaji was ennobled and given the estates of Poona and Supa.

Poona for a considerable period passed through many vicissitudes of war pillage and famine. In 1647 Shivaji destined to become the great founder of Marhatta power took charge of his father's Poona estates including the city. He was born in 1627 at the fort of Shaornar this was in the year of the death of Jahangir and the succession of Shah Jahan the famous Moghul Emperor.

Shivaji belonged to a respectable family of Rajput descent named Bhonsla. His father was Shahaji who was at first an officer under Malik Ambar of Ahmednagar and afterwards entered the army of the king of Bijapur and fought for Bijapur against Mahabat Khan and the armies of Shah Jahan.

A curious story showing the superstitious character of the Marhatta people of that time was told of Shahaji. It was said that a goddess appeared to him and predicted that one of his family would become a king and would restore Hindu customs protect Brahmans of kin and be the first of a line of twenty-seven rulers of the land.

Shivaji became governor of Poona in his twentieth year and then commenced his career of military success his advance was rapid. He was a daring soldier a skilful general and an able state man. In fifteen years he became an independent ruler of a compact and martial race.

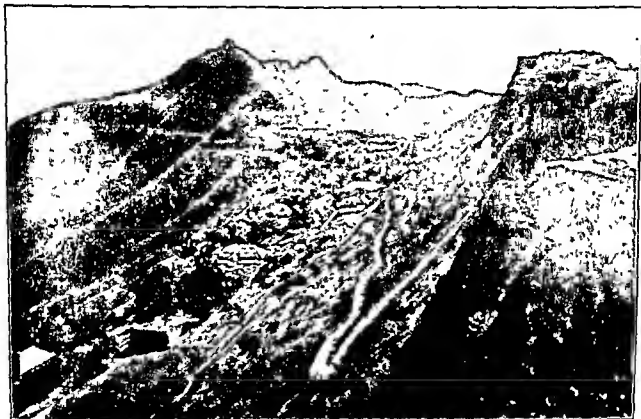
In 1662 Shivaji performed one of those exploits which more than anything else made his name famous among his countrymen. Shriasta Khan the Moghul viceroy of the Deccan with his force was at Poona the viceroy in occupation of the very house in which Shivaji himself had been brought up. With twenty-five of his men at night fall Shivaji slipped unperceived into the city mingled with a marriage procession passed through the outer offices of the well known house and almost surprised the Moghul commander in his bedchamber but he managed to effect his escape. Shivaji's adventure if it did nothing else inspired his men and taught them to despise the Moghuls. He next raided and sacked the town of Surat the English factory alone escaping by the determined valour of the defenders. This and subsequent depredations along the coast carried on by means of a fleet consisting of some eighty-five ships which he had collected incurred the indignation of Aurungzebe who sent a formidable army against him and at length after a series of reverses Shivaji was compelled to come to terms with the Moghul Emperor at Parandhar a hill fort near Poona where he was expelled up in his strong castle. By the

treaty of Purandhar, Sivaji surrendered twenty of his forts, retaining twelve as a *jagir* for himself and followers.

The Emperor Aurungzebe subsequently restored Poona to Sivaji, and in 1674 the latter transferred his headquarters to Raigad, a hill in Kolaba. Here, in the same year, Sivaji was solemnly enthroned at Raigad. He was then weighed against gold, and the sum, 16,000 pagodas, given to

expedition into the Carnatic. His latter days were much embittered by the bad conduct of his son, Sambhaji, who was a youth of violent temper and unrestrained passions, and who actually, at one time, deserted to the camp of the Moghul General because his father had punished him for some outrageous conduct.

Sivaji died at Raigad of fever in 1680



PURANDHAR

A charming hill village and sanatorium about twenty miles from Poona was of old time note owing to its being the location of one of the principal hill forts of Sivaji—the Mahratta Lion.

[Photo by F. B. Stuart & Son, Poona]

Brahmans. From that time he assumed the most high-sounding titles, and maintained more than royal dignity in all his actions.

His kingdom was now both extensive and powerful, and the extraordinary faculty which the Mahrattas always possessed for plundering made him also a very rich monarch. In 1676 he still further extended his influence and empire by a very successful

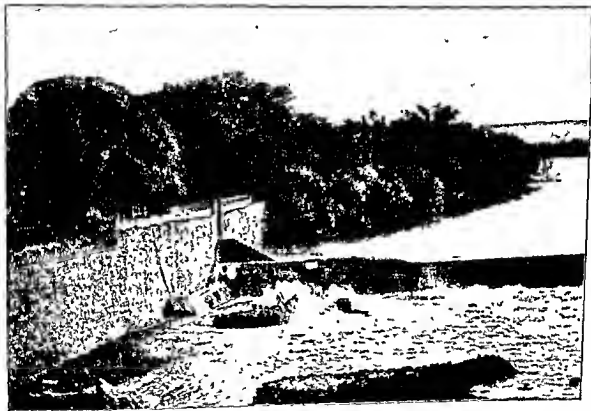
After the death of Sivaji, Poona seems for a time to have come under the double government of Mahratta and Moghul; this ceased in 1720, and the Mahratta reigned alone.

The earlier transfer of his headquarters to Raigad by Sivaji had somewhat reduced the growing importance of Poona, but with the assumption of the title of Peshwa by Balaji Viswanath, he, and

subsequently his successors, devoted much attention to its improvement; and in 1750 it became the actual capital of the Mahratta Empire.

Of the seven Mahratta Peishwas the greatest and ablest was Baji Rao. He made numerous conquests of Moghul possessions, and was eminently successful in his war against the Portuguese settlements on the West Coast. After

five villages in a plain, with a common market and some one-storied houses. Writing in 1792, Captain Moore described the neighbourhood as being well watered by frequent streamlets, and adorned by groves and gardens. The Peishwa's palace was handsome, but hardly grand enough for a royal residence. In the Peishwa's foundries thirty-six to forty-two pounder guns were made.



THE BUND, POONA.

[Painted by J. R. Stewart Esq. F.R.S.]

thus he aspired to conquer the whole of the Deccan, and attacked the Nizam's Dominions, but he was obliged shortly afterwards to make peace, and he died in 1740.

In the second half of the eighteenth century Poona was frequently visited by European travellers. Thus, in 1757, Anquetil Du Perron, the French scholar and traveller, found Poona a union of four or

In the years 1797 and 1798 Poona was far from being a place of peace, particularly in the latter year when the city was plundered by the dewan of Mahadji Scindia, who was then all-powerful in Delhi. Lawlessness spread and the country was filled with bands of robbers.

Rao Holkar took and plundered Poona in 1802. It was relieved by General Wellesley. Lord Valentia who visited the

place in 1803, Sir James Mackintosh in 1805, and Mr Elphinstone in 1816, each wrote an interesting account of the capital of the Peishwas

In June, 1817, was signed the treaty between the English and the then Peishwa—the forerunner of the final catastrophe which was to follow some six months later

Early in November of the year mentioned, the British Residency, situated at the junction of the Mitha and Mula rivers was sacked and burned by the Peishwa's troops. On the 17th of that month, British power was vindicated, the enemy being routed and the British flag hoisted on the Peishwa's palace under a royal salute. In 1819 a conspiracy was discovered against the English, and the ring-leaders were blown from guns

It has been said, with reason, that the British took over India not so much from the Moghuls as from the Mahrattas. The final deed of this momentous transfer took place in Poona and the place, therefore, can justly lay claim to the pre-eminence of interest which belongs to the scene of such a grand consummation

Poona is by rail 119 miles distant from Bombay, and situated on the River Mula, it may be said to possess one of the most suitable climates for Europeans in India. It is doubtless for this reason that it has been selected as the seat of the Bombay Government during the monsoon season, and the headquarters of the Divisional Troops in the Presidency

On rising ground, four miles from Poona, is Ganeshkhind from June to October, usually the place of residence of the Governor of Bombay. Government House, built in the Italian-Gothic style, dates from 1871, when it was completed at a total cost of about sixteen lakhs of rupees

The Queen's Gardens and the Bund Gardens form the principal "show" places of Poona, both of these beautiful retreats being greatly appreciated by residents and visitors alike. Singharh, standing isolated at an elevation of 1,160 feet above the sea,

is a very ancient mountain fortress forming a prominent feature of the surrounding land-cape

In the Queen's Gardens is situated the Council Hall which is used for meetings of the Bombay Legislative Council, levees, receptions, etc. It is an ornamental brick building of two-stories in the Venetian-Gothic style

St Mary's Church, on the Napier Road, and built in 1821, contains numerous monuments, tablets, and inscriptions commemorating many names well-known in the history of Western India. St Paul's Church, near the Post and Telegraph Offices, is a small but picturesque edifice, modelled on the lines of La Sainte Chapelle in Paris

The Club of Western India, standing in its own grounds at an elevation of 1,880 feet above sea level, is one of the oldest clubs in India. The Poona Gymkhana Club is a popular resort of Poona Society. It is a handsome building situated in the Civil Lines, the foundation stone was laid in 1885

At the Wanowrie end of Poona are the Barracks for British troops and here also is situated the Race course which has been vastly improved in recent years. The series of race meetings held during the "season" are always well attended by sportsmen and sportswomen from various parts of the Presidency. The G. I. P. Railway authorities run special race-trains from Bombay to the "Newmarket of Western India" and the outing is much appreciated the trains usually being well patronized by race-goers from Bombay and its chief suburb, Byculla. The line from Bombay to Poona passes through some of the most attractive hill scenery in Western India

Poona is a growing educational centre and is noted for its fine colleges. Here are the Deccan College, the College of Science, and the Agricultural College. The former, situated in grounds covering some fifty acres in extent, cost two and a half lakhs of rupees in the building

One of the most attractive buildings in Poona is the Sassoon Hospital, erected by the benevolence of Sir David Sassoon, one of the many merchant princes of the Presidency. The hospital was opened in 1867.

Kirkee—

It was at Kirkee then a small village near Poona, that in 1817, Colonel Burr with a small British force which numbered about 800 Europeans and 1,200 Native Infantry, with six guns engaged the Mahratta forces of the then Peishwa, after the latter had announced the final and irrevoc-

"The scene as the two armies approached one another was not wanting in the sublimity which attends great issues submitted to the tribunal of war, and the interest was heightened by the contrast between the opposing forces. On one side the red line of the British, four deep in order of battle, advanced slowly and in silence along the ridge, towards Ganeshtkund, on the other, the vast undisciplined hosts of the Mahrattas rolled down the valley wave after wave, like an encroaching flood. Both sides were elated with the ardour of battle. At about five o'clock the thunder of the first gun reverberated across the plain and the battle commenced.



KIRKEEVILLE

The charming hotel porters of the Royal Cantonment Club at Kirkee.
(Painted by F. B. Stewart & Son, Poona.)

able decree of war by burning the British Residency. Meanwhile the Peishwa had repaired to the sacred Hill of Parvati to seek inspiration from his patron deity, the "Goddess of the Hill." The omens were favourable and the signal for the Mahratta advance was given.

"As soon as the sentries at Kirkee saw the smoke of the burning Residency, the British force moved out of camp and advanced to meet the enemy. (so writes an officer who was an eye witness of the scene) Continuing, the same writer says—

"Victory was on the side of the British, the pick of the Mahratta horse, foot and guns had made no impression on their line, and in full retreat on Poona the scattered and broken army of the Peishwa which had originally numbered some 20,000 cavalry and 5,000 infantry, poured down the slope and across the river. Colonel Burr was without cavalry to take up the pursuit, and as night was falling he sounded 'the halt' and with his gallant little force, he marched back, in the gathering dusk, to their camp at Kirkee.

"The victory was thus, from a military point of view, incomplete, but its moral effects were decisive and the result was to establish once and for all the superiority of the British in war, and never again did a Mahratta politician conceive the possibility of opposing them by force of arms, or a Mahratta general, however over-whelming his numbers, venture to meet them in the open field."

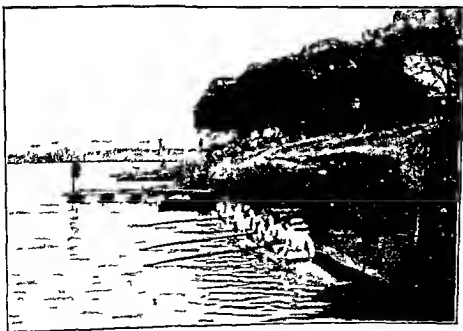
Kirkee to day is a thriving healthy, and pretty little military station, greatly improved to the Kirkee of a few years ago. Here are established the Arsenal and Ammunition Factory. The Military Dairy and Grass Farms are perfect models of all they should be. Social Institutions have sprung up and the station can now boast of a charming Public Garden, whilst the Royal Connaught Boat Club with "Rosherville" as its headquarters is one of the finest institutions of its kind in India.

Within easy access of Poona are various hill forts and other places of historic interest chiefly on account of their association with the fierce and grim little Mahratta lion—Sivaji—and other Mahratta warriors. Singurd—the "Lion's Fort"—as seen from

Poona, stands out inspiring and imposing in the blue line of ramparts guarding the plains beneath them, as the famous mountain stronghold and eyrie of the great Sivaji himself.

At Purandhar, a charming village, about twenty miles from Poona, situated on a hill, is a military sanatorium for British troops. On top of the hill is the Temple of Maldev. The old time Fort stands on a basalt cliff. An object of much interest on the hill is the small chamber in which Shaji the father of Sivaji, was incarcerated for four years by Mahmud Adil Shah, being liberated only on the intercession of the Emperor Shah Jahan.

Quite close to Poona is the "Holy Hill" of the Peishwas—Parvati—with its temples and its ruins and other relics of past days. In the north of the Court-yard of the Temple of Shiva is a railed window from which the last of the Peishwas, Bajirao II, watched the Battle of Kirkee. The shell of what was to have been his palace is still standing; it was never finished, and was struck by lightning two years before he was deposed.



POONA REGATTA 1914

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ROS ER 111.
The clearing headquarters of the Royal Company. Right B x C b h three
[Painted by F. B. Stewart & S. P. W.]

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RAWALPINDI.

EARLY HISTORY—SIKH OCCUPATION—RAWALPINDI OF TODAY THE BARRACKS FINE VIEW
NICHOLSON MEMORIAL

RAWALPINDI situated on the north bank of the River Lehi is of quite modern origin but Sir Alexander Cunningham identified certain ruins on the site of the cantonment with the ancient city of Gajnpur the capital of the Bhattia tribe in the ages preceding the

In the days that the Sikhs were powerful in the Punjab Rawalpindi was ruled by that martial race with their usual rapacity they exacting as revenue the last coin that could be wrung from the inhabitants. Sardar Gujjar Singh a powerful Sikh chieftain who came from Lahore



A WINTER SCENE IN THE DURRANI HILLS.

Christian era Græco Bactrian coins to gether with ancient bricks occur over an area of two square miles

Known within historical times as Patachpur Batori Rawalpindi fell into decay during one of the Mongol invasions in the fourteenth century. Jhanda Khan a Gakhar Chief—a tribe still of some importance in the district restored the town and gave it its present name

in the year 1763 held the district through out his life and left it on his death to his son Sahib Singh who fell in 1810 before the power of Ranjit Singh the famed Lion of the Punjab. Another Sikh Sardar Mulla Singh fixed upon Rawalpindi then an insignificant village for his headquarters. He acquired considerable territory in the district and on his death his estates were confirmed to his

QUETTA.

AN IMPORTANT OUTPOST OF EMPIRE—INDIAN STAFF COLLEGE—DEFENCE WORKS AND STRATEGICAL RAILWAY—HAMMA LAKE

QUETTA, formerly known as Shalkot, is a strongly fortified out-post of Empire on the north Baluchistan frontier and is of considerable strategic importance. The native town is on the south side of the Shalkot river, or the "Thames" as it is locally called, adjoining the town is the Civil Station containing many fine buildings, clubs, hospitals, institutes, banks, hotels, etc. On this side there is also an excellent recreation ground including a race course and polo ground. On the north side of the river is the modern Fort, the cantonments, and the parade ground.

Under the shadow of the hills stands the Indian Staff College, established in 1905, and formally opened by General Sir H. L. Smith Dorrien in June, 1907. Amongst the many "show places" of interest near Quetta are the Balch

Defence Works, the Boln Pass Railway, of which the scenic and sensational feature is the famous Chappas Rift, a stupendous limestone gorge crossed by a bridge known as the Louise Margaret Bridge and so named in honour of H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught who opened the bridge in March 1887.

The artificial lake in the Hamma Valley which forms the basis for Quetta's new and much needed water supply, and which is the chief factor in a vast irrigation project, is amongst the latest improvements in the locality.

Quetta is 5,000 feet above the sea, and in winter might be compared to Siberia. It serves as the hill station for Karachi, but official Baluchistan patronizes the charming little place amongst the juniper trees, Zirrat—a veritable haven of rest.



RAWALPINDI.

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Christian era. Græco-Bactrian coins to gether with ancient bricks occur over an area of two square miles.

Known within historical times as Fatehpur Baori, Rawalpindi fell into decay during one of the Mongol invasions in the fourteenth century. Jhanda Khan, a Gakhar Chief—a tribe, still of some importance in the district, restored the town and gave it its present name.

in the year 1765, held the district throughout his life and left it on his death to his son Sahib Singh, who fell in 1810 before the power of Ranjit Singh, the famed "Lion of the Punjab." Another Sikh, Sardar Milka Singh, fixed upon Rawalpindi, then an insignificant village, for his headquarters. He acquired considerable territory in the district, and on his death his estates were confirmed to his

son Jiwan Singh by the great Sikh ruler. In 1814 on the death of Jiwan Singh, Rawalpindi and the country around it was annexed to Lahore.

Early in the nineteenth century Rawalpindi became for a time the refuge of Shah Shujah the exiled King of Kabul, and of his brother Shah Zaman.

It was at Rawalpindi that on March 14th 1849 the Sikh army under Chattar Singh and Sher Singh finally laid down their arms after the great British victory in the battle of Gujrat.

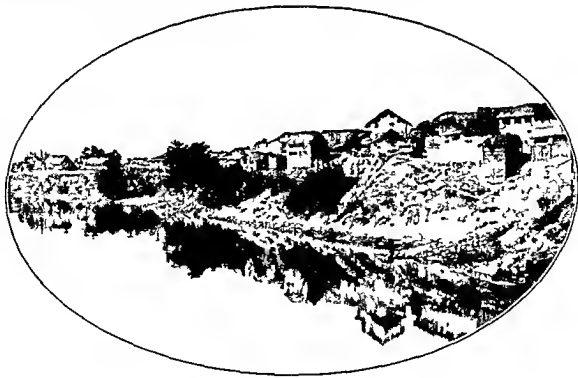
On the introduction of British rule Rawalpindi became the site of a cantonment and shortly afterwards the Headquarters of a Division. To day it is one of the most important military stations in India whilst its connection with the main railway system by the extension of the North Western Railway to Peshawar immensely developed both its size and commercial importance. There is an extensive Public Park. The Municipality was created in 1867.

The Mall four miles in length, runs through the station and is the finest in India. The Public Park or Garden covers forty acres, with a low forest, well preserved.

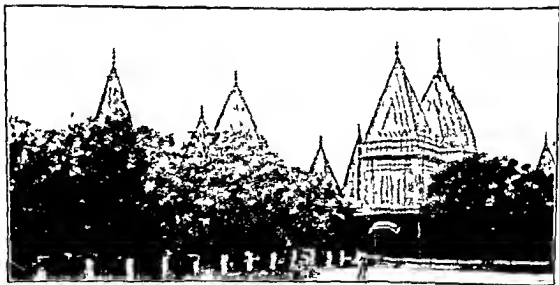
Rawalpindi is the starting place for Murree and Kashmir. The Barracks were erected in 1853. Houses are built on the summit and sides of an irregular ridge and command magnificent views over forest clad hills into deep valleys studded with villages and cultivated fields and with the snow covered peaks of Kashmir in the back ground.

The highest point of the station is 7,507 feet above sea level and the climate is well adapted to Europeans the lowest recorded temperature being 21° and the highest 96°.

A few miles beyond Rawalpindi in the small Pass known as Margala is a monument erected to the memory of Brigadier-General John Nicholson who fell in action during the famous Siege of Delhi. (See Chapter on Delhi.)



A PRETTY RIVERSIDE SCENE IN THE VALE OF KASHMIR



TEMPLES AT JUMMI STAKOT

SECUNDERABAD.

ORIGIN OF NAME—FIVE PARADE GROUND—HYDERABAD AND THE DISASTROUS FLOOD

SECUNDERABAD named after Nizam Sikandar Jah is one of the largest military stations in India. It is situated only six miles or so from Hyderabad the capital of the Nizam's Dominions. Secunderabad now forms one of the Divisional Commands instituted by Lord Kitchener during his tenure of office as Commander in Chief in India in lieu of the time honoured

Presidency Commands.

The parade ground at Secunderabad is perhaps the largest in India; eight thousand troops can be manoeuvred on it with ease. The life of the station itself may be said to be on this charming stretch of green undulating country and in the streets of the town. Sufabad Palace built originally as a suburban residence for the Nizam is now utilized for public offices. The palace has an imposing iron gateway. Hyderabad was founded in 1559 by Kutb Shah Mahomed Kuli who removed the seat of the Government of the Deccan there from Golkonda.

The most attractive spot in the city of

Hyderabad itself is the famous Char Minar built about the year 1600 A.D.

The scenery around Hyderabad is wild and picturesque, the country being hilly and dotted with numerous granite peaks and isolated rocks. The Palace of the Nizam, the Mosques and the British Residency are the chief buildings.

In the month of September 1908 the

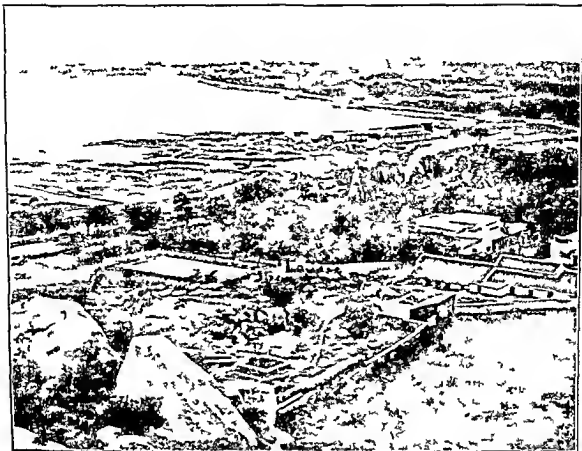
Nizam's capital was overwhelmed by an appalling flood caused by the overflow of the River Musi. The actual loss of life could not be ascertained. At first it was estimated at 10,000; then as the enormity of the disaster became realized it was discovered that even the wildest rumours were exceeded by actual facts and there can be little doubt but that some 50,000 persons perished in the rush of waters.

Seven miles from Hyderabad city on an isolated hill rising abruptly from the surrounding country the historic fort of Golkonda with its ramparts some 30 ft. in height with towers, bastions and parapets the whole surmounted by a huge



STREET SCENE IN THE CITY OF SECUNDERABAD

The famous Char Minar which was built about 1600 A.D. is seen in the background



THE RUSS IN S GAR—OR LAKE

1 cl o enflow d its banks and cause l the d east ous floods in lly for t ad 1908
th h resulted a pl all loss of l fe

tower stands a picture grim in its grandeur and desolation

The ruined city of Golconda once the mart of diamonds and rubies and of which Pierre Loti wrote as being the centre of the Wealth of Ormuz and ind was for three centuries one of the marvels of Hindustan

The Golconda of to day is little more than a city of the dead—the burial place of the Nizams of Hyderabad and con

training the tombs of the old Deccan Kings

Bolaram the cantonment of the Hyderabad Contingent Force is now incorporated with Secunderabad the Contingent now forming a part of the Indian Army

The United Service Club at Secunderabad is a large two storied building with quarters for bachelors ladies rooms and a library The barracks for British troops at Trimulgherry are only a few miles away



T F FORT HYDERABAD CC

UMBALLA.

IMPORTANT SITUATION—ANCIENT MENTION AND ORIGIN OF TOWN—THE NEW QUARTER

UMBALLA, or Ambala, is a large and populous and thriving commercial city in the Punjab Province. The new part of the town, in which are the European quarters and the Barracks is very extensive, covering some 7,220 acres. Besides being a large military station Umballa is also of consequence as a railway junction.

The great epic poem, the *Mahabharata* mentions a battle which extended over a period of eighteen days, as having been fought at Kurukshetra, between the Pandus and the Kurus, the scene of the battle, which was to decide the possession of the Delhi of those very distant days, is said to have been on the plain south of Umballa.

The town of Umballa is said to have been founded by a Rajput, named Umbra, in the 14th century. The place was of but small

importance until the Chiefs of the minor Cis-Sutlej States applied in 1808 to the British Government for aid against the exactions of the all powerful Ranjit Singh, who demanded tribute from them, when a treaty was made with the Sikh ruler

on their behalf Umballa under the treaty, in default of heirs lapsed to the British Government in 1823. Twenty years later a cantonment was established near its present site, south of the town. There are excellent roads straight and wide. The church, consecrated in



A STREET IN UMBALLA AT THE FOOT OF THE SIKHA HILLS

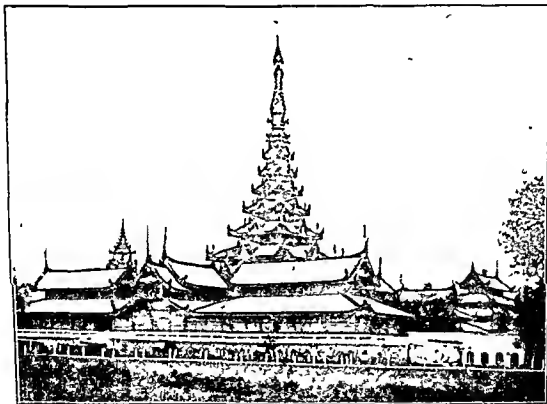
1857, is a handsome structure in the Gothic style whilst a large and comfortable Club-house, several good class hotels and some excellent shops all tend to make Umballa a desirable station. There is a capital race course, the annual race meetings being usually well patronized. The Paget Park is a favourite public resort.

BURMA.

THE "LAND OF THE SILKEN EAST."

BURMA, the largest Province of the Indian Empire, came wholly under British rule as the result of three wars—the first in 1826, when Tenasserim and Arakan were annexed (*see Barrackpore*); the second in the year 1852, when all the maritime provinces (called Pegu) were con-

Burmese War, in 1852, is now, and rightly so, the capital city of the Province. Rangoon, besides being the capital town, is also a place of commercial prosperity, but prior to its occupying pride of place the city of Mandalay—"Pnbaw's Capital"—held the honour

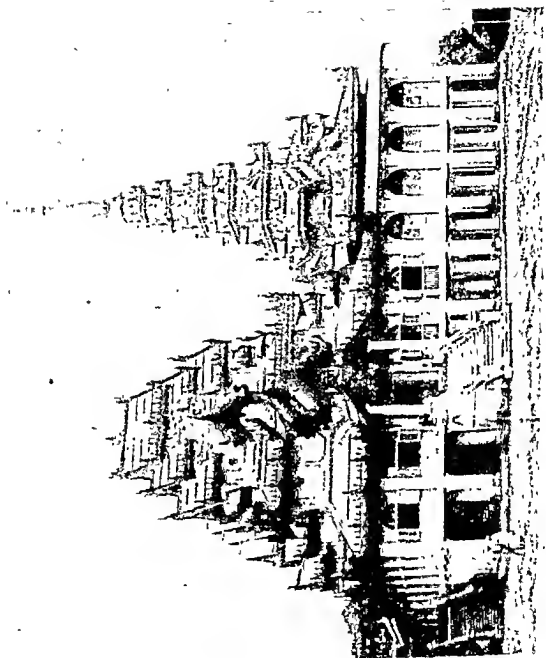


THIBAW'S PALACE, MANDALAY

quered and annexed, and the third in 1885, which resulted in Upper Burma and the Shan States being added to the previously annexed territories.

Rangoon, which came into British possession at the close of the Second

But as there were earlier pages in the annals of the "Silken East," so there were also earlier capitals such as Prome and Amarapura, where the old-time Kings of Ava, as they were called, ruled and had their courts; these and others each had

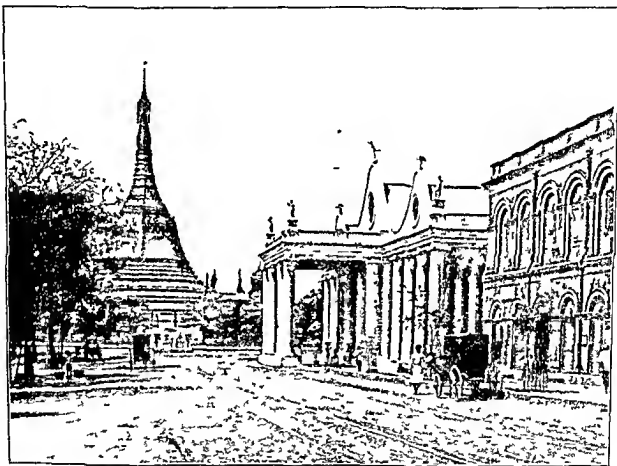


A RUSSIAN MONASTERY.

their turn in the eventful tide in the affairs of this, in many ways, picturesque and interesting country. Incidentally, it may be mentioned, that it was when the British Army was close to Amarapura, which at the time of the First Burmese War was the capital of Burma, and the place where the royal palace was, that the king submitted and signed the Treaty of Yendaba.

321 ft. is said to have been originally erected by these famous brothers and prototypes of the founders of ancient Rome.

In Burma the worshippers of Buddha never repair or add size to the temples of their god unless it be to add to the welfare in heaven of the persons at whose expense they were originally built. Thus then it would seem that Pu and Ia paw by



THE TOWN HALL AND SULE PAGODA RANGOON

Rangoon is situated on the left bank of the river Irrawaddy, and is some twenty-six miles from the sea. *Legendary lore will tell you that it was built by two brothers, Pu and Ia paw, in the Burmese year coinciding with 558 B.C.* The famous Buddhist temple, the Shwe Dagon Pagoda, which, as the result of the growth of centuries, to day in its imposing grandeur of gold and glitter towers to a height of

virtue of their small beginnings built for themselves a state of heavenly bliss that will obtain for them so long as the Buddhist world shall exist.

The Royal Lake, Dalhousie Park and the comparatively recent Victoria Park are each delightful localities reflecting the utmost credit on the citizens of Rangoon in their work of beautifying their attractive built residential suburb.

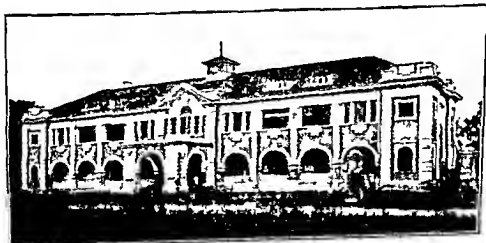
Mandalay situated near the Irrawaddy and at the foot of Mandalay Hill was founded by King Mindon a quarter of a century before the city, then the capital of Burma, passed under British rule and the offending monarch King Thibaw, was dethroned and deported to Rangoon, in the Bombay Presidency.

The Mandalay of to day, with its Fort and its ornamental Moat its wide streets and well kept bazaars, is a very different Mandalay to the city of yesterday. But Mandalay notwithstanding its importance as being the chief military station in Upper Burma and in addition a thriving trading centre owing to its distance from the sea board can never hope to aspire to the commercial greatness of its more prosperous rival at the mouth of Burma's chief waterway.

Shwabo, a cantonment in Upper Burma, is usually the headquarters of a British regiment furnishing a detachment for Bhamo an interesting town on the Chinese frontier which is reached by a picturesque journey up the River Irrawaddy, Burma's great waterway. Some twenty years ago

or so Shwabo was in course of reclamation from the jungle it is now a credit to British rule and civilization and though isolated there are plenty of military stations in India less desirable. There is now a railway station with direct rail communication with Mandalay. Thagunjo and Meiktila are also military stations of some importance in Burma and as military stations go they are pleasant enough in their way.

Mayunjo is the Simla of Burma. It is the hot weather headquarters of the Provincial Government and despite its occasional visitation by earthquakes of minor intensity is a popular hill station resort. There is barrack accommodation there for British troops who can but appreciate the change from the steamy atmosphere of Rangoon or Mandalay, if their good fortune takes them thither. Other hill stations there are in Burma but these at present are small and only in the early stages of their making, but who shall say that from even the smallest one of these some day shall arise a larger which shall eclipse them all?



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